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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

CAUSES OF THE GREAT GERMAN DEFEAT

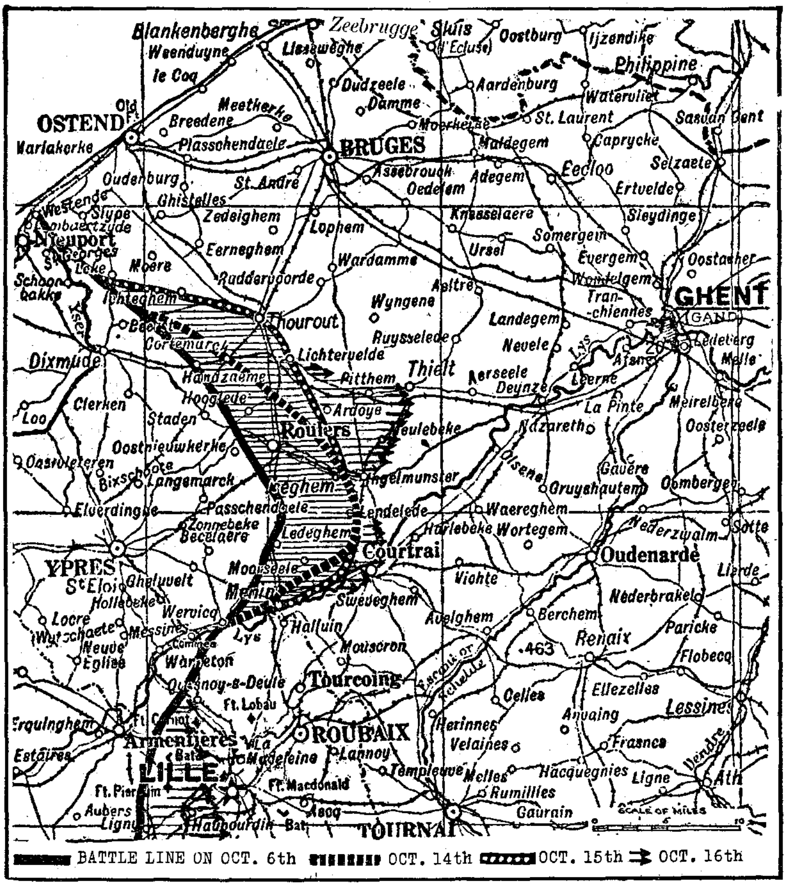
THAT "ONLY MILITARY REASONS" could have compelled the groveling Teuton pleas for peace was clear enough even if a leading German newspaper had not made the open confession. "Only military reasons," in the shape of Allied victories "from Dixmude to Damascus," accounted for the reported revival of gaiety in Paris while neutral observers told how in Berlin "everybody wants to group together just as before great disasters." Only military reasons, editors assure us, can account for the revolutionary outbreaks in the Central Empires and the Teutonic governments' panicky moves toward self-democratization. These October days have been fruitful enough in significant military events. Early in the month the Hindenburg line, "the impregnable Zion of Prussian Militarism," as one editor calls it, with its trench system, and redoubts, and gun-emplacements, and dugouts, and luxurious officers' quarters, "became a reminiscence," to use another newspaper phrase. So quickly and completely was it smashed by Haig, and so quickly did the foe withdraw from his long-held positions, that a Cambrai dispatch significantly reported: "The infantry is marching in columns of four through villages hastily abandoned by the enemy." On the 11th newspaper readers could scarcely believe the statements to the effect that Belgian authorities were directing Belgian residents in England to be ready to return to their homeland: within two weeks the German armies were leaving West Flanders. In the first weeks of October, the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes, "the battle to decide whether or not the enemy would stay in France and Belgium this winter" was fought and won. Not only have the Allied forces broken through the Hindenburg line, taken the Chemin des Dames and Laon, and forced the Germans from the Flanders fields, but all along they have been, as the same paper puts it, "giving the Hun his daily defeat." As the Germans give up western Belgium and northern France, Foch is making their retreat costly in man-power and war-materials, and "in plain words," says the Newark *News*, "such reductions mean the destruction of the German armies." It is largely a question of weather, writes Mr. C. H. Grasty from Paris to the New York *Times*: "with enough good fighting days before the mud slows everything down, the wounds that the German beast will lick in his winter quarters will be wounds he won't recover from." With the German host outflanked in Belgium and the Champagne, the battle-line, as one press-writer remarks, assumes "the shape of a vast trap thrusting its jaws out to engulf the German armies." No wonder, observes Mr. McPherson in the New York *Tribune*, that Ludendorff "sent Prince Maximilian into the market to buy a truce for him on the best terms possible," as he saw the German defense everywhere "getting more brittle," German units getting "hopelessly intermixed," the big German fighting machine "beginning to function awkwardly and painfully," and "no line of safety in sight, even on the French and Belgian border." Foch has been concurrently taking territory and destroying the German military establishment, this authority continues. His natural ambition, we are told, is to make the retreat of the German armies—still a long way from home soil—"if not as costly as Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, at least as costly as his retreat from Leipzig. Germany's power to continue the war ought to be definitely snuffed out before Ludendorff extricates himself from northern France and Belgium and establishes what are left of his two hundred odd divisions of March last on a line covering the west bank of the Rhine."

In one of the darkest moments for the Allied cause last spring, General Foch confidently told Mr. Lloyd George that even then he preferred his own position on the map to Hindenburg's. Our editors remember this now as they ascribe "the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field" to Foch's military genius and foresight and Hindenburg's or Ludendorff's lack of those qualities. Americans like to compare Foch to Grant. The Boston *Transcript* recalls Grant's "hammering blows," and quotes these words from the Union commander's final report as a perfectly good definition of the Foch strategy:

> "I, therefore, determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed forces of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one and then another of our armies and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance. Secondly, to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources, until, by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left for him but an equal submission with the loyal section of our common country to the constitution and laws of the land."

We are reminded by the Detroit *Free Press* that Foch saw the fatal weakness in the German plan of offensive to be the need of long pauses for rest and preparation between the gigantic blows. In these pauses the Allies were able to rally and reform, and so eventually to work the Germans' undoing. Foch devised a strategy of delivering blows on a smaller scale, whereby he has been enabled "to work concentrations and preparations with sufficient forces for fresh blows to fall constantly in new sectors immediately upon the cessation of fighting on other fronts." By this method, continues the Detroit *Free Press*, "he has been able to shift his blows from the Vesle to the Ancre, from the Ancre to the Somme, from the Somme to the Oise, from the Oise to the Lys, from the Lys to the Somme again, from the Somme to the Scarpe, and now from the Scarpe to the Aisne." Instead of "three periods" of intensive fighting of approximately a week each, such as Hindenburg staged, what we have had is three solid months of continuous battling with never a rest for the enemy. Now the smash-through between Cambrai and St. Quentin wins the applause of the onlooker, now the attack on the right wing in Champagne and the Argonne seems all important, again the mighty blows which drive the Germans from the coast cities of Flanders seem to be decisive. But in the end, observes the New York *Evening Post*, "it will be hard to say which has been the decisive stroke in the storm of blows which

Foch is raining down with right and left hand. From whichever direction the knockout may come, the result will really have been attained by the two-fisted attack." The essential aim of the Foch plan, as the Philadelphia *North American* sees it, "has been to keep the German rearward movement going"; "therefore, the required proof of Foch's success is not the feat of breaking through, but the accomplishment of conducting an offensive campaign that is as powerful after nine weeks as it was at the beginning." It seems to the Newark *News* that the Marshal's purpose is to "canalize the German retreat as he canalized the German advances"—



From the New York "Herald."

REDEEMING THE FLANDERS FIELDS.

> "He is evidently determined to make Germany go out the way she came in, through the narrow Belgian pass. Germany chose it because it was the easy way to come in, but it will be a difficult way to go out, and it will carry Ludendorff's armies to the lowlands of the Rhine, which do not lend themselves to strong defenses."

Germany suffered in the field from the combination of Foch's superior methods of attack and "the inherent faults of Ludendorff's strategy" last spring, contends Mr. Walter Duranty in one of his dispatches to the New York *Times*. As we read:

> "Ludendorff had promised victory by the use of shock divisions formed by emasculation of the rest of the army. Attack after attack was pushed home to the point of exhaustion, but always the Allies were able to bar the road ere it was too late.
>
> "Finally Foch judged the German Army to be sufficiently exhausted and struck in turn. Since then the enemy has had no respite. Instead of intermittent offensives launched after long preparation the Allied attacks have been continuous. The dispirited Germans, to whom a victorious end of the war had been promised before August, have been hammered incessantly. Salient after salient created has bitten holes in their line and sooner or later compelled wide and costly retirement."

Another writer in the same newspaper avers that the break in German morale both at home and in the field has been in no small measure due to the discovery that they are beaten in the department of military science and not merely by the weight of numbers; "their once worshiped chiefs are only second-rate soldiers after all." A military authority already quoted, Mr. William L. McPherson, says that Germany's present defeat is primarily due to the general who devised the German west front campaign of last spring—presumably Ludendorff. According to this writer—

> "If the Germans in March last had elected to stay in the Hindenburg lines they would not now be begging for peace. Allied unity of command would probably not yet have been achieved. The flow of American troops to France would not have been accelerated. The Macedonian front would not have crumbled. Germany would have had troops to spare to defend Macedonia and Palestine and keep Bulgaria and Turkey at least partially contributing members of the Quadruple Alliance. She would also have had enough troops left to develop and organize her power in the conquered Russian provinces—perhaps to exploit those provinces to her own military benefit.
>
> "Germany's real hope of victory lay in solidifying her grip in the East and in playing for a deadlock in the West."

While some writers have praised Germany's retreat tactics, Mr. McPherson finds them sadly at fault. In getting out of his "salients" in France, Ludendorff lost after July 18, 260,000 prisoners and 3,700 guns, only to find himself in equally vulnerable new salients caused by Allied penetration at weak points. We read further:

> "Every German retreat since July 18 last has been dilatory and lumbering. Hence the excessive losses in prisoners and guns. Ludendorff has not mastered the art of retirement. In 1914 von Moltke the Younger got a group of defeated German armies back from below the Marne to the north of the Aisne at maximum speed and with scarcely any losses. He knew where he was going and why. Ludendorff, on the contrary, has always shown great indecision and confusion of purpose in his retreats and has had to pay an enormous price for these shortcomings. Yet some mysterious influence keeps him in command. For which the Allies have every reason to be thankful. Nothing could suit Foch better than to have Ludendorff run true to form in the grand withdrawal to the French and Belgian border which is now starting."

But as several American editors point out, Germany is being beaten by inferiority of resources as well as by inferiority of leadership. Foch, they remark, apparently has all the tools he needs, he has the divisions to maneuver with, the guns with which to blast his way through, the tanks with which to defy the German machine guns, abundant airplanes and means of transport. The New York *Evening Post* thinks it far from improbable that Hindenburg did, as rumored, initiate the German peace plea "because of the drying up of the sources of munitions and war-material; Germany has reached the end of her resources." It was known in Holland last August, according to a New York *Tribune* correspondent, that Ludendorff had "stated privately that the failure to get raw material was making the situation serious, and added that only the captures of the March offensive saved a crisis earlier." A German officer, recently taken prisoner, could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the great masses of artillery and motor-transports behind the Allied lines and said, "we are well off as to shells, but you seem to have an endless supply." Captured German orders, says Mr. Duranty in the New York *Times*, "show the shortage of horses, artillery, and the lack of war-material of all sorts." One such order, for instance, "refers to the jamming of machine guns due to substitution of iron for copper cartridge-cases and the inferior quality of *ersatz* grease, wherewith the guns are lubricated." In another dispatch this writer says that the number of guns per German battery has been reduced by from three to four in many cases and many artillery units have been suppressed. In three months, he continues, "the Allies have destroyed or captured over 5,000 cannon—a full quarter of the total artillery force of Germany. At the same time the forced 'combing out' of workmen from the factories has seriously lowered production, and this weakness grows daily more pronounced and dangerous." A dispatch from Bern received by way of Paris and Washington says that even in ordinary times German factories had difficulty in keeping up the supply of artillery; "but since the Allies' advance, with the capture of 4,000 cannon and of nearly 25,000 machine guns, Germany is no longer able to make up for her losses, as the dearth of the particular kind of steel used in the making of guns begins to be felt." Germany's ability to keep on fighting is, of course, largely a matter of resources, and it is significant that the coal-mines around Lens and Laon have been recovered by the British and French and that General Pershing is striking at the iron-mine region in the Argonne and is within artillery-range of the iron-mines around Metz. Moreover, Germany's hold on the mineral resources of the Balkans and Asia Minor is being broken.

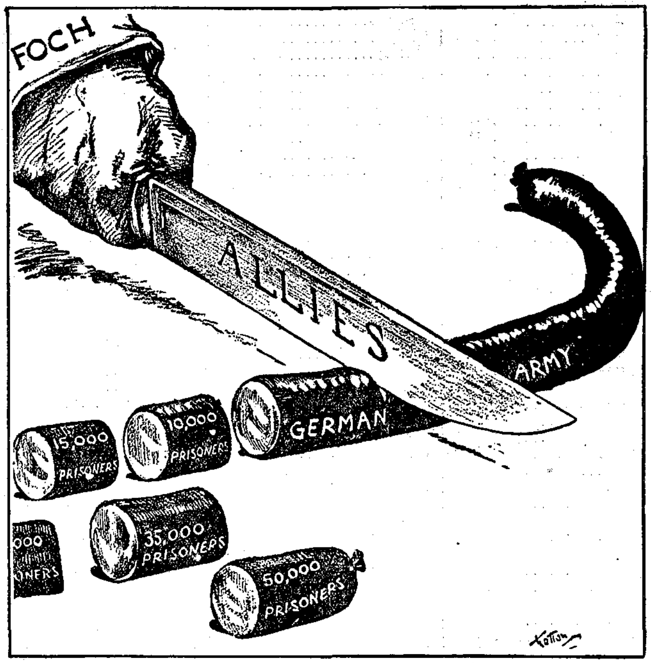
German loss of man-power is estimated by the New York *Evening Post*, on the basis of the dispatches, at 900,000 between the middle of July and the middle of October, 300,000 in prisoners and 600,000 in killed and wounded, and, even allowing for the return of the slightly wounded, it is plain to this newspaper "that the Germans have permanently lost more than the entire strength of their 1920 class," which General Malleterre, the French military expert, writing for the New York *World*, sets at something under 500,000. In the meantime American troops are reaching France at the rate of 250,000 a month, as officially announced in Washington. Probably 2,000,000 of our men are already on French soil. Most of these, of course, are still in training, but two field armies have been formed and are fighting under the command of Generals Liggett and Bullard, respectively, while a third field army is in process of formation.

As to the quality of the Allied troops, little perhaps needs to be said. One correspondent has seen the French *poilus* grow young again at victory's fountain of youth. A captured German officer at the point of death said that as a professional soldier he admired the French "as the world's finest soldiers." The British achievements at Cambrai won eager plaudits from the French, and never, writes General F. D. Maurice, "have British grit and valor accomplished more."

But without exaggerating our own importance or deeming our men better fighters than the Frenchmen or the British, we naturally take most interest in the achievements of our own soldiers, whose first appearance in the Allied battle-line at Cantigny and Château-Thierry marked the turning of the tide which now runs so strongly against Germany. They won their spurs in large-scale fighting at St. Mihiel, after which the American Army was given the post of honor in the Argonne. Here Pershing's men have been meeting some of the most determined resistance that the Germans have made during recent weeks. Here, says one military authority, the American First Army has the hardest rôle of all to play in the present offensive. Here, another writer points out, Germany has called upon the Prussian Guards to withstand the assaults of the Yanks and has sent in three times as many reenforcements to each division in the line as at Cambrai. We have expert German testimony to the importance of the job given to our men north of Verdun; an intercepted order of General von der Marwitz stated that upon German resistance here "depends the fate of a great part of the Western Front, perhaps of the nation." The New York *Evening Post* thus explains the strategic importance of this part of the Allied offensive:

> "The whole Allied forward movement from the North Sea to the Meuse is the swinging back of a huge door, with the Allies, from Belgium to Gouraud, pushing irresistibly against the broad surface of the door, but the Americans on the Meuse hammering on the hinges. The door can yield, as it has been yielding everywhere along its broad front from the North Sea to the Aisne, but if it gives on the hinges it means German disaster. Before the German frontier is reached, the door may swing back eighty miles from Ostend to Antwerp, sixty miles before it reaches Brussels from Courtrai, sixty miles before it reaches Namur from Solesmes, fifty-five miles before it reaches Mézières from Rethel. But less than twenty miles from where the Americans stand to-day would bring them to Montmédy and Longuyon and the cutting of the German line of communications and the loss of the Briey region. That is why German resistance is most desperate in front of Liggett's men. Having seen at Château-Thierry what they could do in the way of keeping a door shut, Foch has now given the Americans the chance of showing what they can do in the way of bursting a door open."

Besides this army, small American units are fighting at various points along the line "like the sharp teeth in a buzz-saw," to use one enthusiastic correspondent's vigorous phrase. These "unnoted American victories," says the New York *Evening Sun* editorially, must not be overlooked, for these American troops who are barely mentioned in dispatches have played a gallant and essential part in the breaking up of the German line in Champagne and near Cambrai.



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SLICE BY SLICE.

—Ketten in the Los Angeles *Express*.

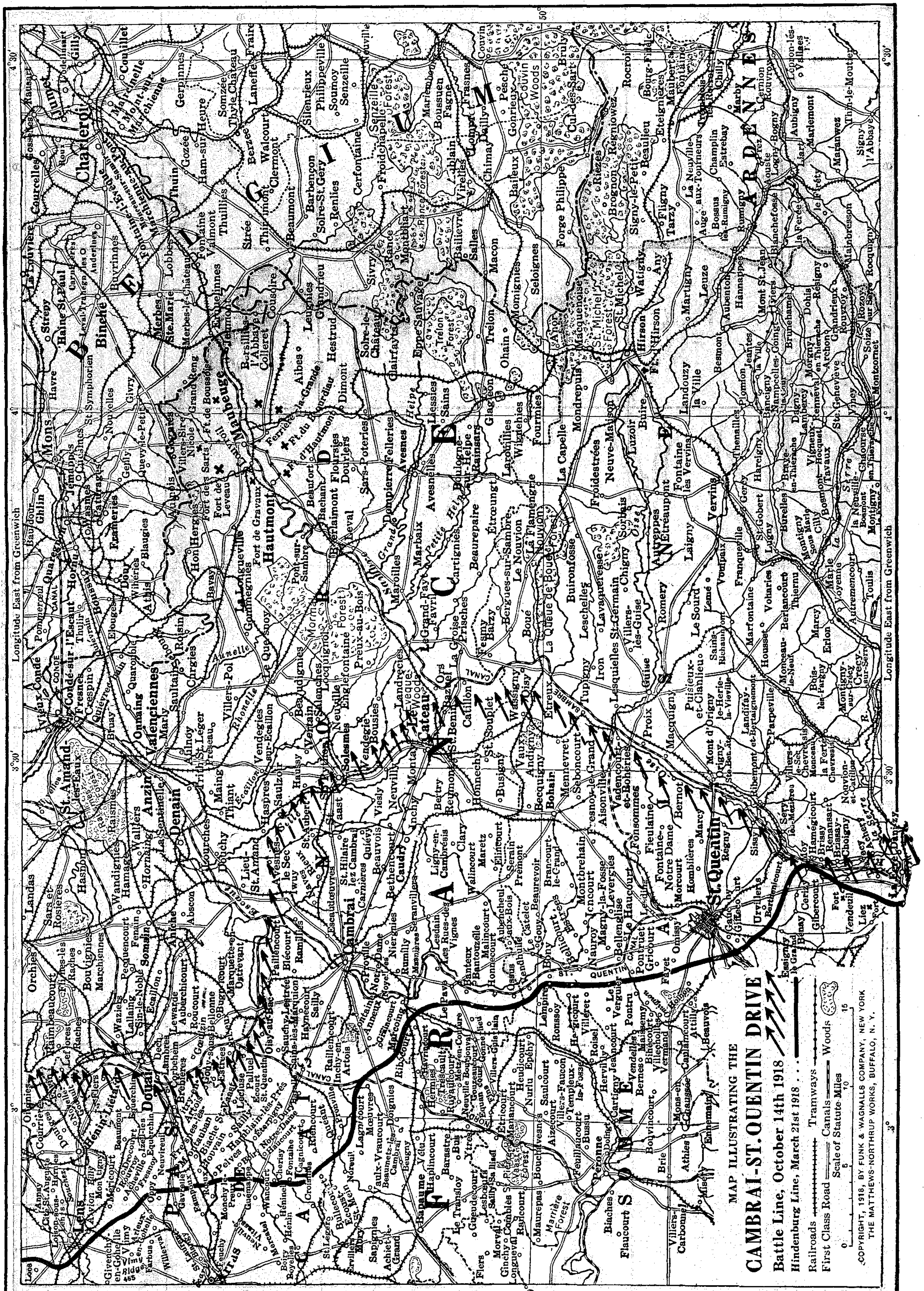
Germany is daily expecting an American attack in Lorraine or Alsace, according to the dispatches. While she is becoming increasingly aware of the activities of American airmen, the bombardment of the Rhine cities has so far largely been the work of British airmen. But, says the Kansas City *Times*, "when America takes the air in force with the great squadrons of planes now assembling in France, the Rhine Valley, which is the great supply-artery of the whole German military system, will be brought under the Allied guns and put out of business," and "Mayence, Coblenz, Düsseldorf, Essen, will share the fate of the Lower Rhine towns." In this connection, we may note that it has recently been brought out in testimony before a committee of the House of Representatives at Washington that we already have 8,390 trained American fliers. Mr. John D. Ryan, in charge of our aircraft production, was with our forces at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, and is quoted as saying that "in both these offensives the air forces were stronger in numbers and perhaps as high in efficiency as in any battle of the war."

A detailed chronological statement of the successive events of the campaigns in France and Flanders, as well as in the other theaters of war, will be found under the heading of "Current Events," on page 62.

INDEX TO MAP OF CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN DRIVE.

LETTERS AND FIGURES REFER TO SQUARES ON THE MAP OPPOSITE.

A		
Abscon	Fr.	B 3
Achery	Fr.	F 4
Acheville	Fr.	A 2
Achiet-le-Grand	Fr.	C 1
Aibes	Fr.	B 7
Aisonville	Fr.	D 4
Aix	Fr.	A 3
Aizecourt	Fr.	D 2
Anderlues	Bel.	A 8
Aniche	Fr.	B 3
Anneux	Fr.	C 3
Anor	Fr.	D 7
Any	Fr.	E 7
Anzin	Fr.	A 4
Aouste	Fr.	E 8
Archon	Fr.	F 7
Arleux	Fr.	B 2
Arleux-en-Gohelle	Fr.	A 1
Arras	Fr.	B 1
Athies	Fr.	E 2
Athis	Bel.	A 5
Attilly	Fr.	E 3
Aubencheul-aux-Bois	Fr.	D 3
Aubenton	Fr.	E 7
Aubigny	Fr.	F 8
Aublain	Bel.	C 8
Auge	Fr.	E 8
Aulnois	Bel.	B 6
Aulnoy	Fr.	B 4
Aunelle (river)	Fr.	B 5
Autremencourt	Fr.	F 5
Autreppes	Fr.	E 6
Avesnelles	Fr.	C 6
Avesnes	Fr.	C 6
Avesnes-le-Sec	Fr.	B 4
Avion	Fr.	A 1
B		
Bachant	Fr.	B 6
Baileux	Bel.	D 8
Bailievre	Bel.	C 7
Banteux	Fr.	C 3
Bantouzelle	Fr.	D 3
Bapaume	Fr.	C 1
Baralle	Fr.	B 2
Barastre	Fr.	C 2
Barbencon	Bel.	B 8
Barleux	Fr.	E 1
Barzy	Fr.	D 5
Bavay	Fr.	B 5
Bazuel	Fr.	C 5
Beaudignies	Fr.	B 5
Beaufort	Fr.	B 6
Beaulieu	Fr.	E 8
Beaumetz-lès-Cambrai	Fr.	C 2
Beaumont	Bel.	B 7
Beaumont	Fr.	A 2
Beaurepaire	Fr.	D 5
Beaurevoir	Fr.	D 3
Beauvois	Fr.	C 4
Beauvois	Fr.	E 2
Becquigny	Fr.	D 4
Bellenglise	Fr.	D 3
Bellicourt	Fr.	D 3
Benay	Fr.	F 3
Bergues-sur-Sambre	Fr.	D 5
Berlaimont	Fr.	C 6
Bernes	Fr.	E 2
Bernot	Fr.	E 4
Bersillies-l'Abbaye	Bel.	B 7
Bertry	Fr.	C 4
Berzee	Bel.	B 8
Besmont	Fr.	E 7
Bethencourt	Fr.	C 4
Beugny	Fr.	C 2
Biaches	Fr.	D 2
Biache-St. Vaast	Fr.	B 2
Bihecourt	Fr.	E 3
Billy-Montigny	Fr.	A 2
Binche	Bel.	A 7
Blaugies	Bel.	A 6
Blécourt	Fr.	B 3
Bohain	Fr.	D 4
Boiry	Fr.	B 1
Boiry-Notre-Dame	Fr.	B 2
Bois-lès-Pargny	Fr.	F 5
Boncourt	Fr.	D 6
Bony	Fr.	D 3
Bosmont	Fr.	F 6
Bouchavesnes	Fr.	D 2
Boué	Fr.	D 5
Boulogne-sur-Helpe	Fr.	C 6
Bourg-Fidèle	Fr.	E 9
Bourlon Wood (6 miles west of Cambrai)	Fr.	C 3
Bousies	Fr.	C 5
Boussu	Bel.	A 5
Boussu-en-Fagne	Bel.	C 8
Bouvignies	Fr.	A 3
Bouvincourt	Fr.	E 2
Boyelles	Fr.	B 1
Brancourt-le-Grand	Fr.	D 4
Brebières	Fr.	B 2
Brie	Fr.	E 2
Brissay-Choigny	Fr.	F 4
Brissy	Fr.	F 4
Brognon	Fr.	D 8
Bruay-sur-l'Escaut	Fr.	A 4
Bruly	Bel.	D 9
Brunehamel	Fr.	F 7
Bugnicourt	Fr.	B 3
Buire	Fr.	E 7
Buironfosse	Fr.	D 6
Bullecourt	Fr.	C 2
Bus	Fr.	C 2
Busigny	Fr.	D 4
Bussu	Fr.	D 2
Buvrinnes	Bel.	A 7
C		
Cagnicourt	Fr.	B 2
Cambrai	Fr.	C 3
Capelle (La)	Fr.	D 6
Carnières	Bel.	A 8
Carnières	Fr.	C 3
Cartignies	Fr.	C 6
Cartigny	Fr.	D 2
Castres	Fr.	E 3
Cateau (Le)	Fr.	C 4
Catelet (Le)	Fr.	D 3
Catillon	Fr.	C 5
Caudry	Fr.	C 4
Caulaincourt	Fr.	E 3
Cerfontaine	Bel.	C 8
Cerizy	Fr.	F 3
Cernion	Fr.	E 8
Champlin	Fr.	E 8
Chaourse-en-Thierache	Fr.	F 6
Charleroi	Bel.	A 8
Chaulnes	Fr.	E 1
Chérisy	Fr.	B 2
Chevresis-Monceau	Fr.	F 4
Chigny	Fr.	E 5
Chilly	Fr.	E 9
Chimay	Bel.	D 8
Cilly	Fr.	F 6
Cité-St. Auguste	Fr.	A 1
Clairfayts	Fr.	C 7
Clary	Fr.	C 4
Clavy-Warby	Fr.	F 9
Clermont	Bel.	B 8
Colleret	Fr.	B 7
Combles	Fr.	G 1
Condé Canal	Bel.	A 5
Condé-sur-l'Escaut	Fr.	A 5
Contescourt	Fr.	E 3
Corbehem	Fr.	B 2
Couillet	Bel.	A 9
Courcelles	Bel.	A 8
Courrières	Fr.	A 2
Couvin	Bel.	D 9
Couvin Woods	Bel.	D 8
Crécy-sur-Serre	Fr.	F 5
Crespin	Fr.	A 5
Croisilles	Fr.	B 2
Cuesmes	Bel.	A 6
Cul-des-Sart	Bel.	D 8
Curchy	Fr.	E 1
Curgies	Fr.	B 5
D		
Dailly	Bel.	D 8
Dallon	Fr.	E 3
Dechy	Fr.	A 3
Denain	Fr.	B 4
Dimont	Fr.	C 7
Dohis	Fr.	F 7
Doignies	Fr.	C 2
Doingt	Fr.	D 2
Dompierre	Fr.	C 6
Dompierre	Fr.	E 1
Douai	Fr.	A 2
Douchy	Fr.	B 4
Dour	Bel.	A 5
Dourges	Fr.	A 2
Dourlers	Fr.	C 6
Drocourt	Fr.	A 2
Dury	Fr.	B 2
E		
Ecaillon	Fr.	A 3
Ecaillon (river)	Fr.	B 4
Ecourt-St. Quentin	Fr.	B 2
Ecoust-St. Mein	Fr.	C 2
Elincourt	Fr.	D 4
Elouges	Bel.	A 5
Englefontaine	Fr.	C 5
Ennemain	Fr.	E 2
Epéhy	Fr.	D 3
Eppe-Sauvage	Fr.	C 7
Equancourt	Fr.	D 2
Erlon	Fr.	F 5
Erquelinnes	Bel.	B 7
Ervillers	Fr.	C 1
Escaudoeuvres	Fr.	C 3
Escaut (river)	Fr.	B 3
Esnes	Fr.	C 3
Estrebay	Fr.	E 8
Estrées	Fr.	B 2
Estrées	Fr.	D 3
Estrées-Déniécourt	Fr.	E 1
Eteignières	Fr.	E 8
Eterpigny	Fr.	B 2
Etréaupont	Fr.	E 6
Etreillers	Fr.	E 3
Etreux	Fr.	D 5
Étricourt	Fr.	D 2
Etroeungt	Fr.	D 5
Évêque Woods	Fr.	C 5
Evin	Fr.	A 2
F		
Falvy	Fr.	E 2
Fampoux	Fr.	B 1
Farbus	Fr.	A 1
Favril	Fr.	C 5
Fayet	Fr.	E 3
Felleries	Fr.	C 6
Fenain	Fr.	A 8
Ferrière-la-Grande	Fr.	B 6
Fesmy	Fr.	D 5
Feuillaucourt	Fr.	D 2
Feuillères	Fr.	D 1
Fieulaine	Fr.	E 4
Fins	Fr.	D 2
Flamengrie (La)	Fr.	D 6
Flaucourt	Fr.	D 1
Flers	Fr.	A 2
Fligny	Fr.	E 8
Flines-lès-Raches	Fr.	A 3
Floursies	Fr.	C 6
Fonsommes	Fr.	E 4
Fontaine	Fr.	B 2
Fontaine-lès-Vervins	Fr.	E 6
Fontaine-l'Évêque	Bel.	A 8
Fontaine-Notre-Dame	Fr.	C 3
Fontaine-Notre Dame	Fr.	E 4
Fontaine-Valmont	Bel.	B 7
Foreste	Fr.	E 2
Forge Philippe	Bel.	D 8
Ft. de Boussois	Fr.	B 7
Ft. de Gravaux	Fr.	B 6
Ft. de Leveau	Fr.	B 6
Ft. des Sarts	Fr.	B 6
Ft. d'Hautmont	Fr.	B 6
Ft. d'Hirson	Fr.	E 7
Fourmies	Fr.	D 6
Fraire	Bel.	B 9
Frameries	Bel.	A 6
Franqueville	Fr.	E 6
Frasnes	Bel.	C 9
Fresnes	Fr.	E 1
Fresnes	Fr.	A 5
Fresnes-lès-Montauban	Fr.	B 2
Fresnoy	Fr.	A 2
Fresnoy-le-Grand	Fr.	D 4
Froidchapelle	Bel.	C 8
Froidestrées	Fr.	D 6
G		
Gauchy	Fr.	E 3
Gavrelle	Fr.	B 2
Genly	Bel.	A 6
Gercy	Fr.	E 6
Gerpinnes	Bel.	B 4
Ghlin	Bel.	A 6
Gibercourt	Fr.	F 3
Giffecourt	Fr.	E 3
Gilly	Bel.	A 9
Ginchy	Fr.	D 1
Givenchy-en-Gohelle	Fr.	A 1
Givry	Bel.	A 7
Glageon	Fr.	D 7
Goeulzin	Fr.	B 2
Gognies	Fr.	B 6
Gommegnies	Fr.	B 5
Gonnelieu	Fr.	C 3
Gonrieux	Bel.	D 8
Gouy	Fr.	D 3
Gouy-sous-Bellanne	Fr.	B 2
Gouzeaucourt	Fr.	C 2
Graincourt	Fr.	C 3
Grande-Helpe (river)	Fr.	C 6
Grandieu	Bel.	C 7
Grandieux	Fr.	F 7
Guémappe	Fr.	B 2
Gueudecourt	Fr.	D 1
Guise	Fr.	E 5
H		
Haine St. Paul	Bel.	A 7
Hamblain-lès-Prés	Fr.	B 2
Hamégicourt	Fr.	F 4
Hannappes	Fr.	E 7
Haplincourt	Fr.	C 2
Harcigny	Fr.	E 6
Hargicourt	Fr.	D 3
Harnes	Fr.	A 2
Hasnon	Fr.	A 4
Haspres	Fr.	B 4
Haucourt	Fr.	B 2
Haucourt (Le)	Fr.	E 3
Haussy	Fr.	B 4
Hautmont	Fr.	B 6
Havre	Bel.	A 7
Havrincourt	Fr.	C 2
Haynecourt	Fr.	B 3
Héninel	Fr.	B 1
Hénin-Liétard	Fr.	A 2
Herbécourt	Fr.	D 1
Hermies	Fr.	C 2
Hervilly	Fr.	D 2
Hestrud	Fr.	C 7
Heudicourt	Fr.	D 2
Hirson	Fr.	E 7
Holnon	Fr.	E 3
Homvlières	Fr.	E 4
Hon-Hergies	Fr.	B 6
Honnechy	Fr.	C 4
Honnecourt	Fr.	D 3
Hornaing	Fr.	A 4
Hornu	Bel.	A 6
Housset	Fr.	E 5
I		
Inchy	Fr.	C 4
Inchy-en-Artois	Fr.	C 2
Iron	Fr.	D 5
Iwuy	Fr.	B 3
Izel-lès-Equerchin	Fr.	A 2
J		
Jeancourt	Fr.	D 3
Jeantes-la-Ville	Fr.	E 7
Jemappes	Bel.	A 6
Jeumont	Fr.	B 7
Joncourt	Fr.	D 3
Jurnet	Bel.	A 8
L		
La Capelle	Fr.	D 6
La Fère	Fr.	F 4
La Ferée	Fr.	F 8
La Ferté-Chevresis	Fr.	F 4
La Flamengrie	Fr.	D 6
La Groise	Fr.	C 5
Lagnicourt	Fr.	C 2
Laigny	Fr.	E 6
Lallaing	Fr.	A 3
La Longueville	Fr.	B 6
Lambres	Fr.	A 2
Landifay-et-Bertaignemont	Fr.	E 5
Landrecies	Fr.	C 5
Laneffe	Bel.	B 9
La-Neuville-Bosmont	Fr.	F 6
La Queue de Boué	Fr.	D 5
Larouillies	Fr.	D 6
La Sentinelle	Fr.	A 4
Lavaqueresse	Fr.	D 5
Le Cateau	Fr.	C 4
Le Catelet	Fr.	D 3
Lécluse	Fr.	B 2
Leforest	Fr.	A 2
Le Fréty	Fr.	F 8
Le Grand-Fayt	Fr.	C 5
Le Haucourt	Fr.	E 3
Lemé	Fr.	E 5
Le Nouvion	Fr.	D 5
Lens	Fr.	A 1
Le Pave	Fr.	C 3
Lépron-les-Vallées	Fr.	F 9
Lesbœufs	Fr.	D 1
Leschelles	Fr.	D 5
Lesdain	Fr.	C 3
Lesdins	Fr.	E 3
Le Sourd	Fr.	E 5
Lesquielles-St. Germaine	Fr.	D 5
Le Transloy	Fr.	C 1
Leugnies	Bel.	B 7
Leuze	Fr.	E 7
Leval	Fr.	C 6
Leval-Trahegnies	Bel.	A 7
Levergies	Fr.	D 3
Le Verguier	Fr.	D 3
Lewarde	Fr.	B 3
Liart	Fr.	F 8
Licourt	Fr.	E 2
Liessies	Fr.	C 7
Lieu-St. Amand	Fr.	B 4
Liez	Fr.	F 3
Ligny-en-Cambrésis	Fr.	C 4
Locquignol	Fr.	C 5
Loison-sous-Lens	Fr.	A 1
Lompret	Bel.	D 8
Longueval	Fr.	D 1
Loos	Fr.	A 1
Lourches	Fr.	B 4
Louviere (La)	Bel.	A 7
Louvroil	Fr.	B 6
Lugny	Fr.	E 6
Luzoir	Fr.	E 6
M		
Macon	Bel.	D 7
Macquenoise	Bel.	D 7
Macquigny	Fr.	E 4
Magny-la-Fosse	Fr.	D 3
Maing	Fr.	B 4
Maissemy	Fr.	E 3
Malincourt	Fr.	D 3
Manancourt	Fr.	D 2
Maranwez	Fr.	F 8
Marchienne-au-Pont	Bel.	A 8
Marchiennes	Fr.	A 3
Marcinelle	Bel.	A 8
Marcy	Fr.	E 4
Marcy	Fr.	F 5
Maretz	Fr.	D 4
Marfontaine	Fr.	E 5
Mariembourg	Bel.	C 9
Marle	Fr.	E 5
Marlemont	Fr.	F 8
Maroilles	Fr.	C 5
Marquette-en-Ostrevant	Fr.	B 3
Marrière Forest	Fr.	D 1
Martigny	Fr.	E 7
Masnières	Fr.	C 3
Matigny	Fr.	E 2
Maubert Fontaine	Fr.	E 8
Maubeuge	Fr.	B 6
Maurepas	Fr.	D 1
Mennevret	Fr.	D 4
Merbes-le-Château	Bel.	B 7
Merbes Ste. Marie	Bel.	A 7
Mercatel	Fr.	B 1
Méricourt	Fr.	A 2
Mesnil-Bruntel	Fr.	E 2
Metz-en-Couture	Fr.	C 2
Misery	Fr.	E 2
Moeuvres	Fr.	C 2
Momignies	Bel.	D 7
Monceau-le-Neuf	Fr.	F 3
Monceau-lès-Leups	Fr.	F 4
Monchy-le-Preux	Fr.	B 2
Mondrepuis	Fr.	D 7
Mons	Bel.	A 6
Mons-en-Chaussée	Fr.	E 2
Montay	Fr.	C 4
Montbliart	Bel.	C 7
Montbrehain	Fr.	D 3
Mont-d'Origny	Fr.	E 4
Montigny-sous-Marle	Fr.	F 6
Montigny-sur-Crécy	Fr.	F 5
Mont St. Jean	Fr.	E 7
Morchain	Fr.	E 2
Morcourt	Fr.	E 3
Mormal Forest	Fr.	B 5
Morval	Fr.	D 1
Mory	Fr.	C 1
Moy	Fr.	F 4
N		
Nauroy	Fr.	D 3
Naves	Fr.	B 3
Neuve-Maison	Fr.	D 6
Neuville	Fr.	C 5
Neuville	Bel.	C 9
Neuville (La)	Fr.	A 2
Neuville-aux-Tourneurs (La)	Fr.	E 8
Neuville-Bourjonval	Fr.	C 2
Neuville-Vitasse	Fr.	B 1
Neuvilly	Fr.	C 4
Neuvireuil	Fr.	A 2
Niergnies	Fr.	C 3
Nivelles	Fr.	A 4
Nord Canal	Fr.	D 2
Noreuil	Fr.	C 2
Nouvelles	Bel.	A 6
Nouvion (Le)	Fr.	D 5
Nouvion-et-Catillon	Fr.	F 4
Nouvion Forest	Fr.	D 6
Noyelle-Godault	Fr.	A 2
Noyelles-sur-l'Escaut	Fr.	C 3
Nurlu	Fr.	D 2
O		
Ohain	Fr.	D 7
Oignies	Fr.	A 2
Oisy	Fr.	D 5
Omignon (river)	Fr.	E 3
Onnaing	Fr.	A 5
Oppy	Fr.	A 2
Orchies	Fr.	A 3
Origny-Ste. Benoite	Fr.	E 4
Ossus	Fr.	D 3
P		
Palluel	Fr.	B 2
Parpeville	Fr.	E 4
Paturages	Bel.	A 6
Pave (Le)	Fr.	C 3
Pecquencourt	Fr.	A 3
Péronne	Fr.	D 2
Petite Helpe (river)	Fr.	C 6
Philippeville	Bel.	C 9
Plomion	Fr.	E 6
Pommeroeul	Bel.	A 5
Pontru	Fr.	E 3
Pontruet	Fr.	E 3
Prémont	Fr.	D 4
Préseau	Fr.	B 5
Preux-au-Bois	Fr.	C 5
Prez	Fr.	E 8
Prisches	Fr.	C 5
Proix	Fr.	E 4
Pronville	Fr.	C 2
Proville	Fr.	C 3
Puisieux-et-Clanlieu	Fr.	E 5
Q		
Quaregnon	Bel.	A 6
Quarouble	Fr.	A 5
Quéant	Fr.	C 2
Quesnoy (Le)	Fr.	B 5
Quevy-le-Petit	Bel.	A 6
Quiévrain	Bel.	A 5
Quiévrechain	Fr.	A 5
Quiévy	Fr.	C 4
R		
Raillencourt	Fr.	C 3
Raimbeaucourt	Fr.	A 2
Rainsars	Fr.	D 6
Raismes	Fr.	A 4
Raismes Forest	Fr.	A 4
Ramillies	Fr.	B 3
Rance	Bel.	C 8
Rance Forest	Bel.	C 8
Rancourt	Fr.	D 2
Ransart	Bel.	A 9
Régniowez	Fr.	D 8
Régny	Fr.	E 4
Renansart	Fr.	F 4
Renlies	Bel.	C 8
Renneval	Fr.	F 7
Résigny	Fr.	F 7
Reumont	Fr.	C 4
Rhonelle (river)	Fr.	B 5
Ribécourt	Fr.	C 3
Ribemont	Fr.	E 4
Riencourt-lès-Cagnicourt	Fr.	B 2
Rieux	Fr.	B 4
Rièzes	Bel.	D 8
Rocroi	Fr.	E 9
Roeux	Fr.	B 2
Roisel	Fr.	D 2
Roisin	Bel.	B 5
Romery	Fr.	E 5
Ronssoy	Fr.	D 3
Roucourt	Fr.	B 3
Roupy	Fr.	E 3
Rouvroy	Fr.	A 2
Rouvroy	Fr.	F 7
Rouvroy	Fr.	F 9
Roux	Bel.	A 8
Rozoy-sur-Serre	Fr.	F 7
Rues-des-Vignes (Les)	Fr.	C 3
Rumigny	Fr.	E 8
Rumilly	Fr.	C 3
Ruyaulcourt	Fr.	C 2
S		
Sailly	Fr.	C 2
Sailly	Fr.	B 3
Sailly-Sallisel	Fr.	D 2
Sains-du-Nord	Fr.	C 6
Sains-lès-Marquion	Fr.	B 2
Sains-Richaumont	Fr.	E 5
Saint-Amand-les-Eaux	Fr.	A 4
Saint-Aubert	Fr.	B 4
Saint-Benin	Fr.	C 4
Saint-Gobert	Fr.	E 6
Saint-Hilaire-lez-Lambrai	Fr.	C 4
Saint-Laurent-Blangy	Fr.	B 1
Saint-Léger	Fr.	C 1
Saint-Michel	Fr.	E 7
Saint-Michel Forest	Fr.	D 7
Saint-Pierre-Vaast Forest	Fr.	D 2
Saint-Python	Fr.	C 4
Saint-Quentin	Fr.	E 3
Saint-Quentin Canal	Fr.	D 3
Saint-Souplet	Fr.	D 4
Saint-Vast	Fr.	C 4
Sainte-Geneviève	Fr.	F 7
Salenches	Fr.	C 5
Salles	Bel.	D 8
Sambre Canal	Fr.	D 5
Sapignies	Fr.	C 1
Sar-et-Rosières	Fr.	A 3
Sars-Poteries	Fr.	C 6
Sauchy-Lestrée	Fr.	B 2
Saulcourt	Fr.	D 2
Saultain	Fr.	B 5
Saulzoir	Fr.	B 4
Savy	Fr.	E 3
Scarpe (river)	Fr.	B 1
Sevoncourt	Fr.	D 4
Selle (river)	Fr.	B 4
Seloignes	Bel.	D 8
Sentinelle (La)	Fr.	A 4
Senzeille Forest	Bel.	C 8
Serain	Fr.	D 4
Seranvillers	Fr.	C 3
Seraucourt-le-Grand	Fr.	E 3
Signy-le-Petit	Fr.	E 8
Silenrieux	Bel.	B 8
Sin-le-Noble	Fr.	A 3
Sissy	Fr.	E 4
Sivry	Bel.	C 7
Soize	Fr.	F 7
Solesmes	Fr.	C 4
Solre-le-Château	Fr.	C 7
Solre-St. Géry	Bel.	B 8
Somain	Fr.	A 3
Somme Canal	Fr.	E 2
Somzée	Bel.	B 9
Sorbais	Fr.	D 6
Souchez (river)	Fr.	A 2
Soumoy	Bel.	C 8
Sourd (Le)	Fr.	E 5
Strépy	Bel.	A 7
T		
Tarzy	Fr.	E 8
Tavaux	Fr.	F 6
Templeux-la-Fosse	Fr.	D 2
Thenailles	Fr.	E 6
Thiant	Fr.	B 4
Thiernu	Fr.	F 5
Thin-le-Moutier	Fr.	F 9
Thirimont	Bel.	B 8
Thuillies	Bel.	B 8
Thuin	Bel.	B 8
Thulir	Bel.	A 4
Thyle Château	Bel.	B 8
Trélon	Fr.	D 7
Trélon Forest	Fr.	C 7
Tremblois-lès-Rocroi	Fr.	E 9
Trescault	Fr.	C 2
Trith-St. Léger	Fr.	B 4
Tupigny	Fr.	D 5
U		
Urvillers	Fr.	E 3
V		
Vadencourt-et-Bohéries	Fr.	D 4
Valenciennes	Fr.	A 4
Vaulx-Vraucourt	Fr.	C 2
Vaux	Fr.	E 3
Vaux Andigny	Fr.	D 4
Vendegie	Fr.	C 5
Vendegies-sur-Ecaillon	Fr.	B 4
Vendelles	Fr.	D 3
Vendeuil	Fr.	F 4
Vendhuile	Fr.	D 3
Vermand	Fr.	E 3
Verquier (Le)	Fr.	D 3
Vertain	Fr.	B 4
Vervins	Fr.	E 6
Viesly	Fr.	C 4
Vieux-Condé	Fr.	A 4
Vigneux-Hocquet	Fr.	F 6
Villecholles	Fr.	E 3
Villecourt	Fr.	E 2
Villeret	Fr.	D 3
Villers-Faucon	Fr.	D 2
Villers-Guislain	Fr.	D 3
Villers-le-Sec	Fr.	F 4
Villers-lès-Guise	Fr.	E 5
Villers-Pol	Fr.	B 5
Villers-Sire-Nicole	Fr.	B 6
Vimy	Fr.	A 1
Vimy Ridge	Fr.	A 1
Virelles	Bel.	C 8
Vitry-en-Artois	Fr.	B 2
Voharies	Fr.	E 6
Voulpaix	Fr.	E 6
Voyenne	Fr.	F 5
W		
Walcourt	Bel.	B 8
Walincourt	Fr.	C 3
Wallers	Fr.	A 4
Wancourt	Fr.	B 1
Wandignies-Hamage	Fr.	A 3
Wasmes	Bel.	A 6
Wassigny	Fr.	D 5
Watigny	Fr.	E 7
Waziers	Fr.	A 3
Wignehies	Fr.	D 6
Wihéries	Bel.	A 5
Y		
Ytres	Fr.	C 2
Yves Gomezée	Bel.	B 9



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN DRIVE

Battle Line, October 14th 1918
Hindenburg Line, March 21st 1918
Railroads
Tramways
Woods
First Class Road
Canals
Scale of Statute Miles
0
5
10
15
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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Longitude East from Greenwich
BELGIUM
FRANCE
NORD
AISNE
SOMME
PAS DE CALAIS
ARDENNES
Charleroi
Mons
Binche
Maubeuge
Valenciennes
Denain
Douai
Cambrai
Le Cateau
St. Quentin
Lens
Arras
Bapaume
Peronne
Avesnes
Hirson
Guise
Landrecies
Le Quesnoy
Hautmont
Chimay
St. Amand-les-Eaux
Condé
Anzin
Solesmes
Caudry
Bohain
La Capelle
Vervins
Marle
La Fère
Ham
Vermand
Henin-Liétard

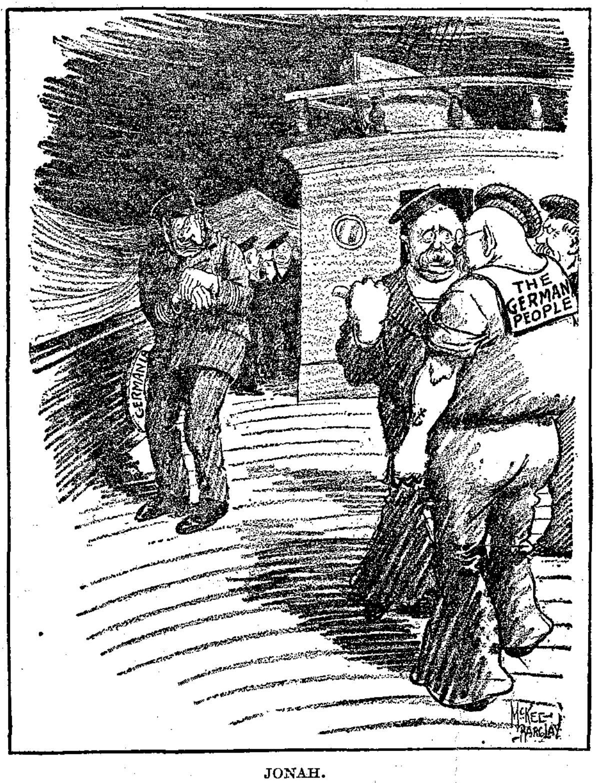
PASSING SENTENCE ON THE KAISER AND ON HIS PEOPLE

CAN DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY make Germany safe for the world, and the world in turn "safe for democracy," is the question asked by thoughtful writers as they note the loud rumblings of revolution in Germany and realize that the rule of the Hohenzollern dynasty may be ended. It is obvious that President Wilson at least will more readily talk peace with the democratic Germany than with the Kaiser's Government, but American opinion is by no means unanimous in believing that the German ship of state can escape the storm of Allied vengeance merely by throwing overboard the Imperial pilot. German papers are now placing the responsibility for German ruin upon the person of the Emperor and seem to think that Germany may be received as an equal among nations by deposing him. The Socialist New York *Call* perhaps goes further than most Americans when it declares that when the news comes "that Kaiserism in Germany is going down with a mighty crash and that the people of Germany wish to speak for themselves," then "the people of other nations will be glad to speak with them and then true peace parleys will bring the great world-war to an end." Secretary Lansing in a recent address urged the American people to discriminate carefully between the military dictators of Central Europe and the people who have served them, "between the ignorant and the intelligent, between the responsible and irresponsible, between the master and the serf." Mr. Lansing, it should be noted, has, however, pointed out that the mere abdication of the Kaiser would not be of itself greatly significant. "If it is simply setting up one of his sons in his place the situation would not be changed in the least," says the Secretary; "but if he should abdicate in favor of a democratic Germany it would mean something."

The abdication of William II. would not alone be sufficient punishment for that ruler to satisfy all Americans. St. Helena is a word which has occurred to many an editor. Others hear of castles in Scandinavia toward which Hohenzollern eyes have been wistfully turning during recent weeks. But there seems to be considerable editorial reluctance to allow the destroyer of Belgium to enjoy a peaceful old age. As the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* notes, William himself has introduced to the world an appalling variety of tortures. Indeed, it says, "if the Allies were to apply to the Kaiser some of his own methods civilized opinion would be outraged, of course, and yet the law of compensation would but follow its normal course." Thus William, instead of being exiled, might be "gassed to death" or "mutilated like the children of Belgium, or crucified." People who are more merciful and respectful, remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "are willing to court-martial him and shoot him instead of hanging him like a dog." But even so, the Chicago daily sees objections to such a course. It remembers how Charles I. of England was killed by his enemies and later "got into the English church ritual as 'Charles, King and Martyr'"; indeed, "almost every executed monarch has founded a political party thriving on his 'martyrdom,'" and "we want no unnecessary and avoidable sentimentality about Hohenzollernism in Germany." Besides, *The Daily News* continues—

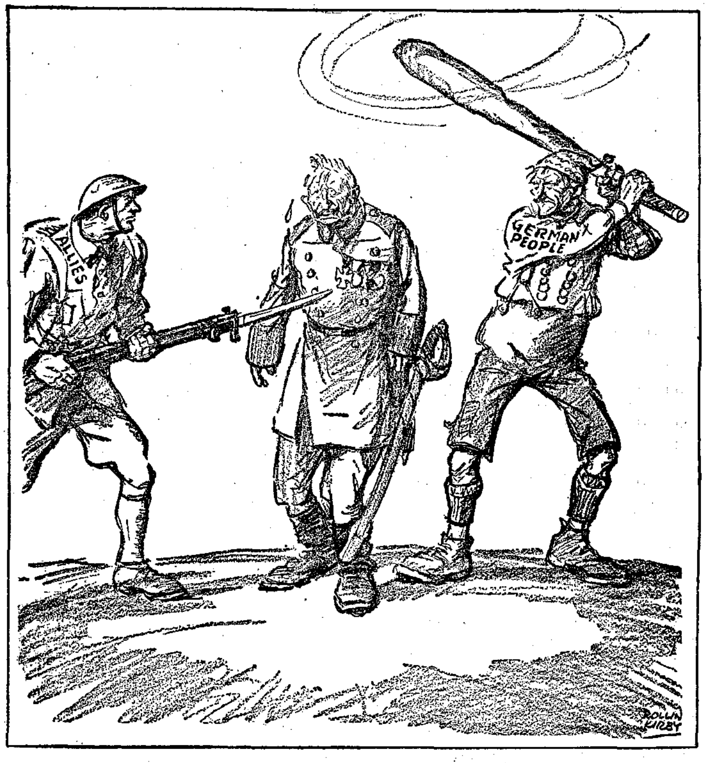
> "It is not a matter merely of Hohenzollerns. It is not a matter merely of one man or of one family. It is a matter of a whole great class within the German people. This class, . . . rejoicingly and masterfully composes the structure and provides the steam for the hideous engine of which the Kaiser is the lever-puller. In justice, if we executed the Kaiser, we should have to execute this whole class—which is impossible.
>
> "Our task is not to execute anybody, except certain commanders who have been guilty of deliberate devilish atrocities. Our task is to bring the Germans to the point of themselves spewing forth all Hohenzollerns and all Junkers and all other such people out of their system. We should foil ourselves if we tried, by executions or the like, to perform an abdominal political operation on the body of Germany. Our task is to give Germany an emetic."

Toward such an end, writes David Lawrence in the New York *Evening Post*, is President Wilson's present policy directed. He is aiming at the same time to hasten the defeat of the German military machine and to insure permanent peace when that machine has been crusht. Just now, declares Mr. Lawrence, the greatest emphasis must be "laid on the fact that Mr. Wilson



JONAH.

—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.



TO WHICH WILL HE SURRENDER?

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

WHY WILLIAM WEEPS.

intends to see that justice is given the German people, however anxious he may be to see punishment visited on the heads of the Kaiserites, who have so long deceived the people of Germany." Mr. Lawrence continues:

> "The whole purpose of the President's diplomacy is to assure the elements in Germany which are ready to overthrow the Kaiser and his cohorts that in so doing they can expect a square deal from the enemy."

Other Washington correspondents testify to the unanimity of opinion both in the capital and throughout the country that whatever else may come to pass nothing less than the deposition of the House of Hohenzollern will satisfy the American people. The New York *Tribune* quite agrees that "the world has had enough of the Hohenzollerns," and thinks that the final disposition of "the last of the Cæsars" "may say the difference between the world's safety and its danger." Yet it protests against injunctions to confine our hatred to Germany's rulers, saying:

> "It is not for us to distinguish between the German people and their rulers. The burden of proof is upon them. . . . Let them disown the war that has been made in their name and beg the world to forgive them for participating in its atrocities. Then we may begin to distinguish."

A newspaper which has been consistently supporting Mr. Wilson's diplomacy, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, declares that even tho the German people may disavow the house of Hohenzollern and all its works, it can not dissociate itself from them. It reminds us that—

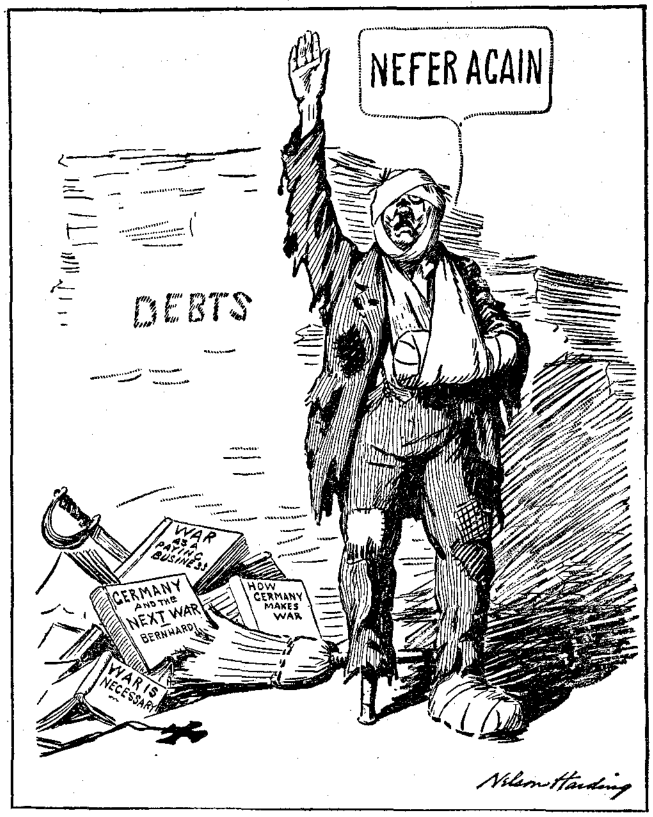
> "So long as the Kaiser and the Crown Prince appeared to be successful no exception was taken to the atrocities in Belgium, in Servia, in Greece, or in Armenia; no criticism was launched against the sinking of passenger-ships at sea, with the entailed murder of women and children; nor was anything seen to be wrong in the bombardment of open cities from *Zeppelins* and airplanes, *with all the destruction of civilian life, including* women and little children, necessitated by the act. The colonies of Germany in Africa might resemble 'the orchard of the King,' with their fruit of corpses dangling from ropes, and men and women might go about with backs which had been beaten into jellies with *sjamboks*, but Germany never questioned the righteousness of the proceedings. The orchards of France might be cut down, the soil of her fields poisoned, her cities burned, and her inhabitants driven like cattle into slavery, with their own horses and cows, but Germany raised no protest. The fault of the Kaiser, in a word, was not the crime, but the failure. What Germany failed to see was that such proceedings constitute their own doom."

There is little in the President's "fourteen principles" or later speeches about Germany's "paying the bill." But that bill is to be paid, statesmen and editors in all Allied nations agree. The indemnities for the losses caused by the *U*-boats, the cost of the restoration of Belgium and northern France, perhaps the repayment of the indemnity wrung from France in 1871, must come mainly from the pockets of the German people, even tho the private fortunes of their rulers be taken first. If the German Army and German prisoners do the actual work in France and Belgium, as suggested, it will still be at the expense of the German populace. Any boycott of German business, official or unofficial, will fall heavily on both rich and poor in Germany. These practical details of peace are receiving more and more attention in the American press. They are reiterated by statesmen like Senator Lodge and Colonel Roosevelt. A resolution has been introduced in the United States Senate adding demands for retribution, reparation, and guaranties to the American peace principles set forth by President Wilson.

The German peace overtures began with the note of October 6, our readers will remember, asking for an armistice. The President on the 8th countered with certain queries, which Germany, on the 12th, answered by signifying its acceptance of the Wilson peace terms, and its willingness to evacuate occupied territory preparatory to an armistice, and declaring that the Chancellor had spoken for both German Government and German people.

On the 14th President Wilson forwarded through Secretary Lansing the following reply to the German peace plea:

> "The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communication of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.
>
> "It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guaranties of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field.
>
> "He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.
>
> "The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practises which they still persist in.
>
> "At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger-ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety, and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practises of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stript of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants.
>
> "The nations associated against Germany can not be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.
>
> "It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language



"GERMANY AND THE NEXT WAR."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last. It is as follows:

> "'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or, if it can not be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.'
>
> "The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guaranties which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing."

This note received the almost unanimous approval of the American and Allied press. Even critics of the Administration like Senator Lodge declared themselves delighted with it. Such a reply, in the opinion of some newspapers, might just as well have been sent when the first German note came. To others the lack of any hint of punishment for Germany seems an unfortunate omission. In general, it is held as the practical equivalent of an insistence upon Germany's absolute surrender.

MORE "U"-BOAT SAVAGERY

AN OUTBURST of submarine lawlessness and ferocity, coming at the time when Germany was asking for peace on the plea of a changed Government and a contrite heart, has "created an impression in England," on the authority of a correspondent of the New York *Times*, "only second to that caused by the loss of the *Lusitania*." Scarcely less is the wrath aroused over here. "Deliberate, foul, cruel murder," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, summing up popular feeling aroused by the destruction of three ships, two of them passenger-steamers carrying women and children, under circumstances which, in the words of the New York *Evening Sun*, offered "not even the pirate's excuse of a search for booty. It was brutal, savage killing for the pure lust of slaughter." President Wilson's dignified declaration that this Government can not consider an armistice with a Government whose submarines "are engaged in sinking passenger-ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety," is quoted by the Washington *Post*, which adds: "The brutalized lords of Germany committed no act of folly that was more surely destined to work their own undoing than when they gave orders to kill women and children by submarine torpedo."

The *Leinster*, whose destruction was accompanied by the greatest loss of life of the three recent victims, was a small Irish mail- and passenger-steamer plying between Kingstown and Holyhead. She was torpedoed twice while near the Irish coast, and sank in fifteen minutes, carrying down 480 of her 687 passengers. More than forty bodies were counted the following morning afloat amid the wreckage near the spot where the steamer had gone down. An Englishwoman writes to the New York *Times:*

> "To convey to your readers the exact atrociousness of this culminating murder, ask them to imagine the torpedoing of one of the Fall River boats full of men, women, and children, peaceful folk all. And such an event is not at all improbable. The Fall River route is more than four times as long as that between Holyhead and Kingstown, and I doubt if as yet it is as well patrolled."

A particularly significant feature of this sinking is the fact that it has gone home to Irish hearts as has no other bit of German barbarousness. As T. P. O'Connor writes in the London *Daily Chronicle:*

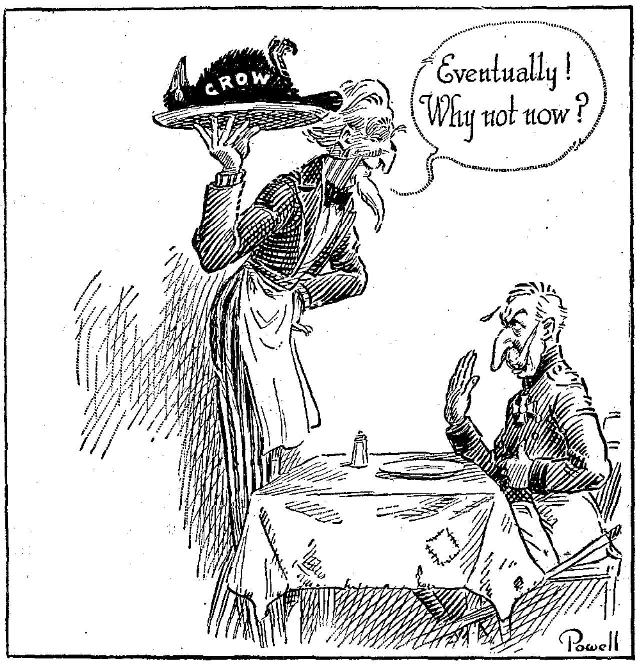
> "It takes an Irishman accustomed to cross the Irish Channel to realize in all its poignancy the tragedy just faced in the Irish seas. On these packet-boats you found all Ireland in microcosm —superior landlord, priest, merchant, politician—and often you looked with something of a renewed call of the blood to some Madonna face of a little Irish girl that was returning from the sanctuary of a convent school; or, if the passage were from Ireland to England, you saw a bride beginning her honeymoon 'with love light in her eye,' to quote from one of our most popular of Irish ballads.
>
> "Babes often sat in their mothers' laps, probably a young officer's wife or some young Irishman starting out, as I did myself, from Ireland's poverty and hopelessness, as in old Ireland now passed away, and opening its little eyes on this strange, sinister disturbing portent of the sea.
>
> "Such was doubtless the kind of boat-load that the *Leinster* carried on the morning of last Thursday. I see by the reports that there were many women and children on board. Stealthily, murderously, the German submarine approached and fired first one bomb, which might still leave possibility of the vessel's struggling to land or at least surviving long enough to save its passengers, and then, to make the devilish, murderous work sure, there came a second explosion and they were all thrown on the surging cold waves, men and women and babes, and left to die amid their helpless screams.
>
> "Irish men, Irish women, Irish babes, and their blood have now been added to the proud conquest of German culture."

Then, following this "proud conquest," came the sinking of another passenger-steamer, the Japanese liner *Hirano Maru*, some three hundred miles off the Irish coast, with only 29 survivors out of 200 passengers and a crew of 120. The American destroyer *Sterrett*, coming to the rescue of the men, women, and children struggling in the water, was fired upon by the *U*-boat. Among the victims were Americans, Englishmen, Japanese, and many neutrals. An American cargo transport, the *Ticonderoga*, was the third victim, with 17 survivors out of a crew and passenger-list of 250 men. Life-boats were shot away, and the helpless crew were shelled steadily after the ship had surrendered. The one boat-load of survivors which managed to get away was made fast by a rope to the *U*-boat, and only the parting of the rope when the submarine unexpectedly submerged gave this boat's company a chance for their lives, 1,700 miles off the Atlantic coast. Eleven hundred victims were sacrificed in these three attacks.

Germany's distraught mental condition is shown again in a statement by Herr Erzberger that the Government deplores the *Leinster* massacre, accompanied by another statement from a leading German paper that worse is still to come. Evidently the official "regretters" are to have a busy season. Erzberger is German Secretary of State without portfolio and has given the Berlin correspondent of the Holland News Bureau his own sympathetic view of the matter. He is quoted in a special dispatch to the New York *Times:*

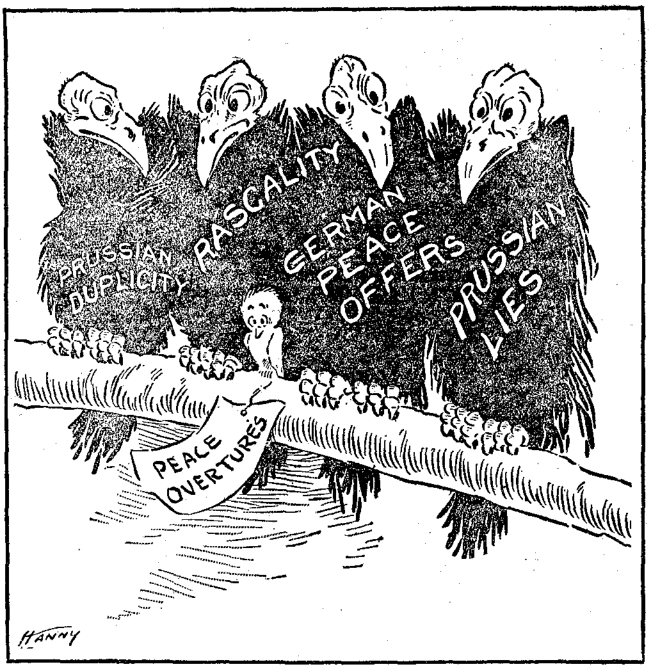
> "It is not necessary for me to state that I look upon this incident with extraordinary regret. Only with deep sympathy can I hear of the fate which has befallen innocent women and children. My attitude toward such events is well known. Already in the year 1915, when I was in Rome, I exprest regret at the many sacrifices of the *Lusitania*. This regret increases to real pain in this sad case. Here is the hand of destiny, for which we can not be made responsible. I was not in a position to discuss it with the Chancellor or my colleagues, but can assure you that the whole Government stands united with my view-point. There is no doubt about that.
>
> "It is the duty of all Governments taking part not to allow the disastrous event to stand as an obstacle in the way of peace action. Just here it has been shown how right the German proposal was for the completion of an immediate armistice."

The Rhenish *Westphalian Gazette* emphasizes this suggestion by predicting that German submarine warfare will reach a climax during the coming winter, with a hoped-for "economic crisis of unanticipated dimensions in Entente countries." This view finds some confirmation in the recent warning of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that German submarine effort is "greater than it ever was."



NO SUGAR-COATING.

—Powell in the Omaha *Bee.*



YOU ARE KNOWN BY THE COMPANY YOU KEEP.

—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press.*

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

WAR AND THE NEW CONGRESS

THE BELIEF that men may rise from "their dead selves to higher things" is badly shattered in the minds of some editors as they note how the approaching Congressional elections bring back into play all old-time political strategy and recrimination. The Republicans assert their right to control in Congress, we are told, because they allege that their record shows they have supported the President's war-policies more generously than even his own party, while, on the other hand, some Democratic editors insist that if the Democratic majority in the House were to be lost, it would be practically an admission to the Central Empires that the Wilson War Administration has failed of the support of the nation. But the independent Rochester *Herald* remarks that we are only "going through the motions of a campaign this fall." It will be conducted along party lines because we have developed the machinery for conducting it that way, and because we must preserve old alinements for the days of peace when new issues will appear, but we shall not "get tremendously excited over the results after we have made certain that there is no disloyalty in any of the candidates that stand a chance for election." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks that the strenuous efforts of party politicians to conduct a non-partizan campaign show that "their training for such a job has been distressingly inadequate," and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) believes that unless the President "throws his personality into the fray—the strong probability is that the November elections will be decided in a straight party fight of the old familiar sort." Mr. C. C. Brainerd, a Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), writes that politics is getting warmer all the time, "to the deep regret of a host of war-workers, who wish that politics, for the present, was where the Kaiser ought to be." The Republican machine politicians are playing for any advantage they can obtain, and the Democrats likewise, and according to this informant—

"Neither party can show a clean slate so far as the war-business is concerned, altho both parties can muster a large majority of strict loyalists.

"There is no clear-cut consistency on either side. And that is what makes the whole industry of political pot-boiling so unwelcome to the large body of war-workers, who care nothing about politics at this time, but who care everything for the winning of the war and who are trying to keep their minds on the big things, rather than the side issues. The fact that the Republicans are hungry and want to get in does not interest them any more than does the fact that the Democrats, who are well fed, want to stay in."

Whether or not there will be a Democratic Congress, writes Mr. David Lawrence from Washington to the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), depends most on one man, President Wilson, and we are told that if he should fail to express a preference—

"It will be construed as indifference on his part to the outcome, a tacit admission that it matters very little to him whether the Republicans get control or the Democrats keep it. If he expresses a preference for his own party, the Republican leaders will bombard him with criticism. They want him to stay out. They are confident that if he doesn't interfere, the country will visit punishment on the Democrats. As for the President, the American people have followed him on war-measures with enthusiastic response. Whether he can gain from them support on a domestic question as he did in 1916, no one here except the partizan cares to predict. But an overthrow in Congress of the Democratic party has an international as well as a national aspect. Mr. Wilson may go before the country with the same request for a vote of confidence that Lloyd George is shortly to ask in Great Britain on the theory that Germany would profit by the confusion of a political revolution.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that if the war is to be kept out of politics and politics kept out of the war, the party in power must understand the delicacy of the situation and exercise a scrupulous restraint, and this journal adds:

"Mr. Wilson is the leader of the party, for political purposes, but is, for far more serious purposes, the leader of the American people, and as such must stand immune from any criticism on the part of his purely political opponents. For his party or the members of his official family to utilize his national leadership, to trade on this immunity, directly or indirectly, for partizan benefit, would be highly improper in these times, no matter how well established such conduct was in the past.

"The President naturally can hardly be expected to disavow every presumption on the part of his partizan followers whose zeal may exceed their sense of the proprieties. It is upon them, rather than on the President, that the duty of keeping politics out of the war devolves. There is no issue between the Republicans and the Democrats on the war, and there will be none under any circumstances."

The competition between the Democrats and the Republicans over which party is supporting the President most sincerely and effectively, we read in the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), is becoming "distressing to the plain, law-abiding citizen who likes to see the domestic peace kept even in war-time," and while the prize contended for in this competition is not known to the non-political onlooker, "undoubtedly it is worth while, as the most expert party managers are striving for it."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) charges the Democrats in Congress with trickery in their attempt "to confuse patriotic motives and impulses and partizan motives and impulses," and this Middle Western daily proceeds:

> "We believe that a Republican Congress will serve the country better than a Democratic Congress, and that belief arises from a conviction that the Republican party is more free from sectional defects, more a national party, less parochial, and less sectional than the Democratic.
>
> "This is demonstrable. The Republican party does not find its nucleus in a section. The Democratic party does find its nucleus in the South. The Republican party does not inherit the antipathies and prejudices of a section. It is not dominated, or at least frequently controlled, by this parochialism.
>
> "In the largest sense, the Republican party is a national party, and because it is, we think that even a Democratic Government in a nation, facing the largest national and international questions, would be better served by a Congress dominated by a national party than a Congress dominated by a parochial party."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) tells us the Republican party as such, through its constituted leaders, is entitled to such confidence and freedom of consultation on war-measures as shall give it official standing as a participant in the prosecution of the war and in responsibility for all that is done. In due time we shall be confronted with the policies of peace, and this journal believes that "it is essential that the Republican party shall resume control of Congress, because it stands for the immediate restoration of liberty, which we cheerfully surrender during the war, but which it is the obvious intent of controlling influences in the Democratic party that we shall never again enjoy."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) avers that the Democratic party has not sound ideas as to domestic economic policies and warns us that the "excitement of the war should not eliminate the memory of the conditions that prevailed in the United States before the war began."

In sharp retort to such clamor for a Republican Congress, the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) points out that the burden of proof is on the Republicans, and it questions how a Republican Congress can hasten the winning of the war, can assure a more satisfactory peace, can make a good or bad effect abroad, and how it will be "easier or harder for the President to work harmoniously with a Republican Congress than with a Democratic Congress." This New York daily adds:

> "Twenty years ago, when there was a Republican Administration in power, and the United States was at war, the Republican leaders had positive and definite opinions as to the evil that would necessarily result from a Republican defeat in the Congressional elections and the choice of a Democratic Congress.
>
> "Theodore Roosevelt, then a candidate for Governor of New York, exprest the issue in this fashion:
>
> "'Remember that whether you will or not, your vote this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinctions. A refusal to sustain the President this year will, in their eyes, be read as a refusal to sustain the war and to sustain the efforts of our peace commission to secure the fruits of war.'
>
> "If these arguments were valid in 1898, they must be a thousand times valid in 1918, when the fate of the world rests upon the United States and its Government."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) tells us that "Republicans know that an anti-Wilson campaign is a campaign of despair," and "a pro-Wilson campaign to elect an anti-Wilson Congress is about the most ridiculous of all anomalies," while the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) observes:

> "We do not urge the election of a great Democratic majority in Congress; we do not urge the defeat of a single Republican candidate now in Congress who is loyally supporting the war. We do suggest the danger of a congressional reversal. We believe that a change of congressional control would be unwise. It would be bad public policy which might confuse the counsels of the Allies, hearten the enemy, and delay the winning of the victory and the peace which are now in sight."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Kaiser must be taught there can be no wreck without a reckoning. —*Newark News.*

PRUSSIA may obtain peace, but the process of administering it will resemble forcible feeding.—*Wall Street Journal.*

DON'T try to tell anybody the war is three thousand miles away. Especially anybody from Perth Amboy, N. J.—*Detroit News.*

SOMEBODY is always taking the joy out of German life. The Reims cathedral is now out of artillery-range.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THERE is still a big difference between an unconditional and a Hun-conditional peace.—*Newark News.*

GERMANY, cracking under the strain, asks that the strain be removed. That's all.—*Chicago Tribune.*

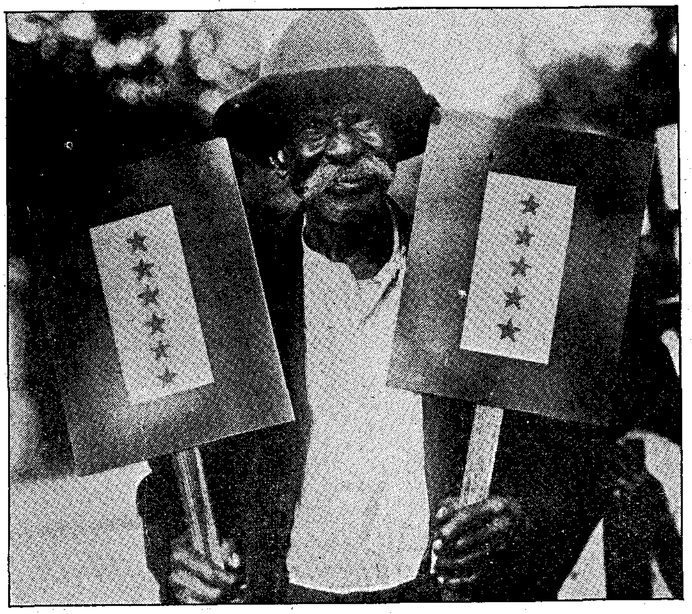
THE Frankfort *Zeitung* says that Germany's most serious hour seems to have struck. Wait a while. The clock will strike again soon.—*St. Louis Star.*

IN order to make the world safe for democracy, it is necessary that Germany be made to subscribe to a democracy safe for the world.—*Newark News.*

THE proceedings at Berlin have reached a point where Max Harden must contemplate them with what Dickens calls "a dark and gloomy joy."—*Anaconda Standard.*

IT has been established that "the Great American Desert" was a myth, but there is a widely held opinion that it will not be after July 1, next. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

WHEN the Kaiser says he will only extend his hand in honorable peace he misses the point. What he will have to do is to hold hands up until he can be searched for concealed weapons.—*Philadelphia Press.*



ELEVEN STARS IN HIS CROWN.

This patriotic Georgian has eleven sons in the service of his country, and three more at home ready to go.

OUR ultimate objective is the Hohenzollern line.—*Newark News.*

THE Huns seem to be running short of everything except the squeal.—*Springfield Union.*

THE Germans now have their backs to a wall that isn't there.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THERE can be no concert of the nations until Germany has learned to play second fiddle instead of the big bass drum.—*Anaconda Standard.*

"WE'LL make this peace, not Germany," declares the Colonel. Which should be sufficient hint to friend Max to surrender before 1920.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IF you eat peaches, prunes, etc., do not forget to pit your might against the Kaiser.—*St. Louis Star.*

IT is not true that the Kaiser has reached the end of his rope. When he does that, his feet will lack four or five feet of reaching the ground.—*Houston Post.*

THE limit of sorrow and distress the Kaiser has inflicted upon his own people will not be reached unless he abdicates in favor of the Crown Prince. —*Anaconda Standard.*

THE Kaiser says he is disposed to be forgiving and generous toward Germany's enemies. He has no idea yet, tho, how generous he is going to be.—*Kansas City Star.*

EVERY once in a while, when humanity gets scared, it abides by the sensible laws of cleanliness and physical care laid down when the first trees bloomed.—*Newark News.*

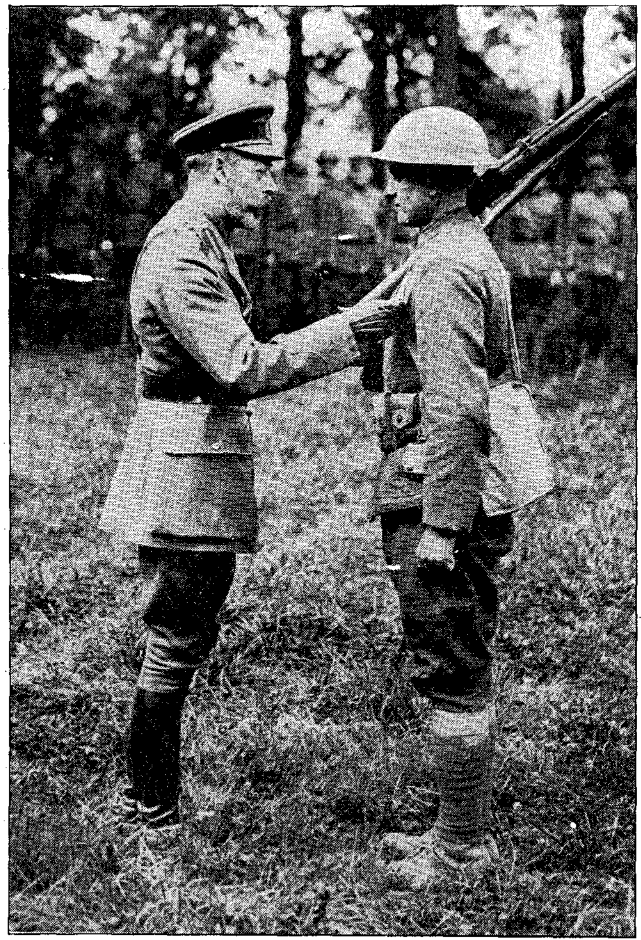
WOODROW seems to be a sort of diplomatic sportsman, and probably wants to see the Kaiser wiggle a little on the hook, now that he is securely hooked, before he lands him.—*Colu bus Dispatch.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE VOICE OF BRITISH LABOR

A CURIOUS ANOMALY has arisen in British labor circles. While the rank and file of labor, say the English papers, are whole-heartedly out to win the war, their supposed leaders, such men as Arthur Henderson, Ramsay Macdonald, and Philip Snowden, are openly avowed pacifists, and have managed in some way to remain in power as the spokesmen of the workers. The London *New Witness*, a strong anticapitalist weekly, says:

"The reason for this apparent difference is not far to seek. The overwhelming majority of trade-unionists are heartily in favor of the war and of the policy of fighting to a victorious finish. Certain of their leaders, however, while maintaining the trade-union position, have pacifist leanings, and the difficulty arises that if the rank and file of the movement register their disapproval of these tendencies, it will follow that such disapproval will be held to extend to their conduct of trade-union matters. Thus labor as a whole would present a divided front to the outside world, and what is even more important, men of ability who have admittedly done much to coordinate and strengthen labor's resistance to capital would find themselves at a disadvantage. The small proportion of pacifists in the labor movement have become prominent because for the most part they hold official positions in their unions. And the reason for this is that at every local branch, however small, it will generally be found that the ordinary type of workman, at once a stanch trade-unionist and a sincere patriot, will not trouble to put in so many attendances as the man who is tinged with internationalism, and who in support of his creed will go to any trouble to obtain control of the machinery of labor."



[British official photograph.

A UNIQUE EVENT.

For the first time in history a British king decorates for valor an American soldier on French soil.

Commenting rather acridly upon the official labor-leaders, the London *Spectator* remarks:

"It is not too much to hope that the spectacle of such leadership as this, with its confused thought and muddled morals, will not escape the attention and the censure of the many hundreds of thousands of patient sheep who have hitherto allowed themselves to be folded according to the misleading verdicts of the card vote. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, the mass of workingmen allowed themselves to be led by the few who take the trouble to gather responsibility into their hands. When these few men in each union have decided upon a policy, a simple majority vote counts as tho it were the voice of the whole union. Yet even the majority vote as often as not is obtained by the simple fact that there is no other policy in the field. Only the few politically minded persons have troubled to take action. All the time the real feelings of the workingman are represented by such a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm as was seen when the news of the great British victory was announced at the Trade-Union Congress. It would be difficult to conceive anything more truly undemocratic than the present system. The people who profess to speak for the majority really stand for a minority masquerading as a majority."

Writing in the Socialist London *Clarion* on "The Voice of Labor," Alexander M. Thompson thus bears witness:

"I have traveled far this week to hear it, from London to Newcastle and Durham, to Barnsley, to Cardiff and Maesteg, and back again to Derby. I have heard it in tradesmen's offices, in clubs, hotels, workers' houses, railway-carriages, conference-halls, and even down a coal-pit. And the more I hear it the more convinced I become that the voice of labor is certainly not that of the most fluent or loudest speakers at labor conferences. The voice of labor, like that of Mr. Thomas Atkins, is disposed occasionally to grouse, and not without good reason. But the voice of labor is unquestionably and emphatically for fighting German truculence to its knees, in order that its plots against the peace of Europe may be decisively squashed, and that peace may be restored on a safer basis than our generation has known. . . .

"The chief concern of the mass of the people is undoubtedly to win the war, and thereby secure a permanent peace. The chief concern of the most glib mouthpieces of labor is by every possible means to prevent the victory of the Allies, and thereby secure — a Bolshevik peace."

Another London Socialist weekly, *The New Age*, writes:

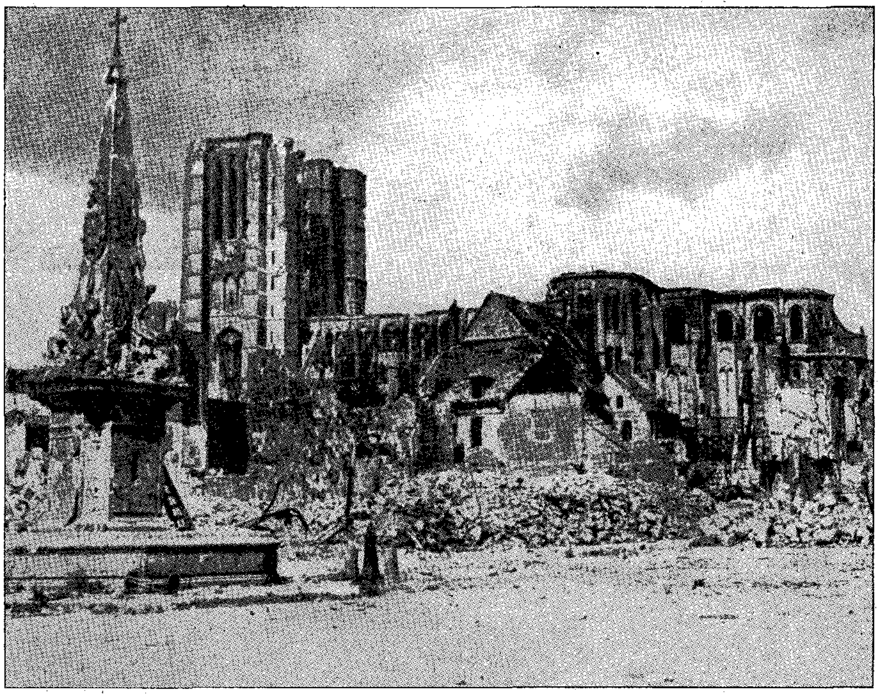
"The onus of a democratic settlement falls upon the Allied labor movement. We do not mind by what means they choose to carry out their task, whether by a personal conference with German labor or by the public appeal of one labor movement to another; but that they can not leave everything to the governing classes and the armies, and trust democracy to come out of the settlement, we are certain. By virtue not only of their past claims but of their whole future, the Allied labor parties owe it as a duty to see that Germany is democratized."

Whatever else British labor may be, it is not socialistic. At least here is the opinion of that veteran Socialist, Robert Blatchford, the editor of the London *Clarion*:

"On the whole, I do not think Socialists need worry. Let us get the war over and the sailors and soldiers back home and then we may be able to arrive at some broader and higher ideal of socialism and democracy than we are likely to get from the workers and their leaders who think more of what they are going to get than of what they are going to give. The people are not ready for socialism yet. They are not wise enough, nor good enough. When they are, socialism will establish itself."

THROUGH RAPINE TO PEACE

"TORCH IN HAND, the enemy comes offering us peace," remarked a French officer as he gazed upon the ruins of what—a week ago—was Cambrai. "France," he said, "can never forget nor forgive this." Nor can the allies of France, if we can judge from the comments in the European press. While the enemy is "in the act of suing for peace, he continues to exhibit all the Hun devilishness and hopes for generosity on our part," says the London *Morning Post.* Let us see just what he is doing. It will be recalled, says *The Canadian Press*, that Canadian cavalry penetrated into Cambrai before the Germans evacuated it. At that time—



French official photograph.

HOW THE HUNS WAGE WAR.

The cathedral at Noyon, the only public building that the Germans have not utterly destroyed, and they do not seem to have left very much of that. The Allies propose that we exact "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" by destroying an equivalent number of German towns. How we have fought up to now the photograph on the next page shows.

"When the Canadians entered Cambrai the great public square of the Place d'Armes was virtually intact, the Allies having refrained from shelling the city. Now it is a mass of ruins. The explosions began at nine o'clock and have continued ever since. All day, in every part of the town, there were explosions of incendiary bombs with time-fuses attached, and these were followed immediately by outbursts of fire. In one short street a dozen houses simultaneously burst into flames.

"The town hall, the bishop's palace, and other buildings were blown to pieces. The cathedral still stands, but only with its ruined chancel. Fire is lapping the base of the great belfry tower.

"As the hours went by the universal character of the destruction developed. The sun was obscured partly and it seemed like a fiery ball in the smoke and thick dust of falling walls."

This is not an isolated instance of the curious manner in which the Huns sue for peace. Sir Martin Conway, the director of the British Imperial War Museum, writes to the London *Evening Standard:*

"I came back from my visit to the front wanting vengeance on the Germans. I do not think England at all appreciates how enormous the damage is that the Germans have done. In town after town and in hundreds of villages there is absolute red ruin.

"There can be no possibility of making peace with the Germans without expiation for the atrocious manner in which they have waged war. There can be no pretense of destruction for military purposes; there has been so much that is sheer wanton damage. Destruction for destruction's sake seems to have been their motto.

"From Ypres down to Soissons there is not a village that is not absolutely destroyed. When one travels day after day over this pitilessly ruined country one gets some idea of how the French must feel, some understanding of the bitterness of their people toward the enemy."

The London *Daily Mail*, commenting on yet another piece of this sort of thing, says:

"The wanton and wicked destruction by the Huns of the French town of Ham can not be justified by any conceivable military excuse. It comes in an hour of Allied victories, and as it is fresh evidence of the policy which the Huns have deliberately adopted, so it is important for the Allied commands to deal with it.

"We have before suggested that the effective method of preventing further acts of this kind is to warn the Hun clearly that for every French or Belgian town destroyed a German town will be razed. There is substantial support for this proposal in the French Chamber. Is there anything to prevent the British, French, and Americans from announcing that 'a town for a town' shall first be applied, say, to such a Prussian center as Saarbrück, which is only fifty-five miles from General Pershing's present front?"

Demanding vengeance, the London papers are filled with protests. The London *Daily Telegraph* remarks:

"Germany must be given to understand that reparation must be exacted to the uttermost farthing, whatever the German Government of the day may be, whether repentant or unrepentant."

Secretary Lansing has announced that an ultimatum threatening reprisals has been under consideration by the Allies. It is believed that the only reason for delay in sending forward such an ultimatum grows out of a reluctance on the part of the Allies to adopt a policy of ruthless vandalism such as has marked evacuation by the Germans.

NORWAY'S VIEW OF PEACE—Unlike her neighbor Sweden, Norway has never lost any love on the Hun. According to the Christiania *Tidens Tegn*, the Norwegian Government will do nothing to help a negotiated peace:

"Any uncalled-for action would harmonize but poorly with the line of policy we have followed up to now. But even if bound to remain spectators, we have our clear sympathies. The submarine war and the blood of a thousand Norwegian sailors have had the effect of reducing the number of Germany's friends, while the number of those who understand that the interests of the Allies are also ours is increasing. We all now also understand that peace must not be obtained at any price and that several questions regarding small neutral countries must first be settled. Even if the Scandinavian countries have certainly no interest in seeing Germany crusht they have an interest in seeing that Russia and Finland do not become German annexes. In common with entire humanity, neutral states have an interest in seeing that the coming peace is not an unstable compromise, but such as to secure durable and just relations between all civilized states.

"Whether such a peace is now obtainable depends in the first place on the Central Powers themselves. If they are willing to accept loyally the principle of nationality and freedom, peace might be concluded this very year, but we believe that the state whose military and civil exhaustion has now provoked a peace proposal presents, through her old-fashioned constitution and her adherence to retrograde principles, the most severe obstacle to the realization of the desired settlement. Anyhow, the final settlement must be made with those who have sacrificed their blood and wealth and engaged in superhuman efforts to benefit the whole of humanity."

GERMANY'S COLONIAL CRIMES

THE STUBBORN DETERMINATION to regain her colonies that Germany shows is equaled only by stedfast resolve of the British that, whatever else happens, Germany shall never again be a colonial power. "Only military reasons," cries the *Kölnische Zeitung*, "could compel us to accept President Wilson's conditions. It is possible that Germany may require counter-guaranties—for example, the evacuation of the colonies occupied by the Allies." To this the London *Evening Standard* replies: "There are two points upon which Great Britain will firmly insist at the peace conference. One, indemnity for all shipping losses sustained on account of submarines, including mercantile shipping of belligerent and neutral Powers, and the surrender of the German Navy. The other, the retention of the German colonies, which belong of right to the people on the spot, namely, the self-governing democracies of Australasia and South Africa." This attitude, says *The Standard*, is dictated not from any desire for territorial aggrandizement on the part of Great Britain, but from sheer humanity which forbids the delivery of helpless peoples to German cruelty and lust. The South-African administrator of the captured German Southwest Africa has just issued his report, and, says the London *Daily News*, whose summary we quote, the behavior of the Germans there, "to the hapless natives is a picture of bestial depravity." The official report says:

"The natives were reduced almost to a state of slavery, families even being separated to suit the convenience of employers. Their women were habitually maltreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage. They were in the end deliberately goaded into rebellions which were supprest with deliberate and ruthless cruelty, and which resulted in the practical extermination of the tribes involved.

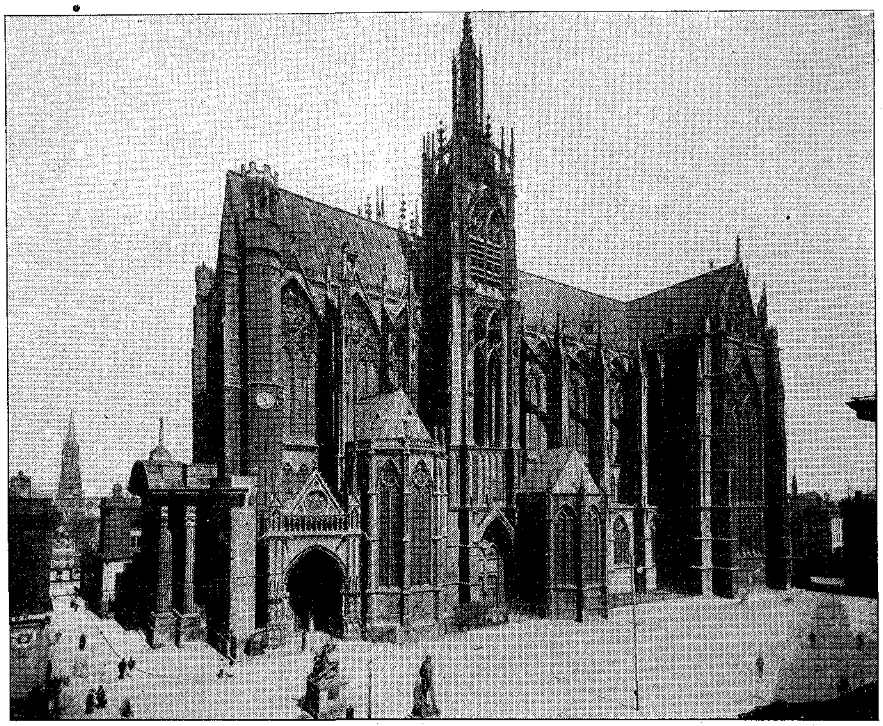
"The effect of the ruthless policy pursued may be gathered from the following comparisons of tribal populations in 1904, before the rebellion, and the populations according to the official German census of 1911:

	1904.	1911.
Hereros	80,000	15,100
Hottentots	20,000	9,800
Berg Damaras	30,000	12,800

Thus, 80 per cent. of the Herero population and more than half the Hottentot and Berg Damara races had disappeared."

The London *Daily Telegraph* gives us in its comment on this report a few side-lights on the suppression of the Herero rebellion:

"For more than a year, with the full connivance of the Kaiser and the German Government at Berlin, this little band of German cutthroats slaughtered the Hereros—men, women, and children alike—wherever they found them, in circumstances of the most sickening cruelty, which are set forth in the pages of this terrible Blue Book. We will quote one single incident only. Von Trotha and his staff halted one day near a hut where an old woman was digging for wild onions. A zealous German soldier, named König, jumped off his horse and shot her through the forehead at point-blank range. Thinking that she would beg for mercy, he said, before he fired, 'I am going to kill you.' She simply looked up and replied, 'I thank you.' Death was the only friend of this martyred race. The Germans drove the Hereros into the bush, and then poisoned the water-holes on the desert borders. When at length they deemed that the time had come to make peace with the pitiful remnant of the race, they sent a few thousands down to Luderitzbucht, where, as one of the Herero chiefs described it, 'they died like flies that had been poisoned' from the wet sea-fogs. The survivors—their spirit crusht and broken—were mere chattels and slaves of the German settlers, victims at pleasure of their brutality and their lust, and so they remained till the forces of the South-African Union restored to them once more the hope of freedom which ten years of unspeakable suffering had well-nigh crusht out."



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HOW THE ALLIES DO BATTLE.

Tho Metz has been under bombardment from American guns, this beautiful cathedral has not once been hit. Unlike the Germans, we do not indulge—even in war—in wanton and savage destruction, but they may force us to retaliate, if they continue their rapine.

It must not be supposed that there were no human Germans. The London *Morning Post* in discussing this point says:

"The facts here are not in dispute. They are recorded in the finding of a German Court, which is constrained to the following ruling: 'Severely beating a woman a short time before childbirth with a riding *sjambok* is treatment dangerous to life, especially when the woman has been beaten on two consecutive days, and on the first occasion so severely that she collapsed.' So we see that even German administration draws the line somewhere in the permitted treatment of the African native. But what more damning evidence could be required than the leniency of this judicial censure? Be it remembered, also, that the tale now told of German Southwest Africa, with its ruthless extinction of the Hereros, is equally true of every part of Africa where the German has set foot. The German system has been to establish what is in effect the most inhuman form of slavery, imposed by wholesale floggings, hangings, and massacres, so that, as Herr Erzberger exclaimed in the Reichstag, the German plantation system is 'manured with the blood of the natives.'"

After quoting even more horrible parts of the report, *The Morning Post* concludes:

"That is why under no circumstances ought the Allies to assent willingly to the return to Germany of her African colonies. Such a step would be a betrayal of the native, a surrender to barbarism, the handing over of millions of weak and helpless people to the most cruel and ferocious form of government. We have received in our African campaigns invaluable aid from natives who relied on our protection, and who thereby incurred the bitter enmity of their German oppressors. To hand them over to the cruel vengeance that would await them if German rule were restored would be an act the shame of which could never be wiped out again."

FOCH AS THE HUNS SEE HIM

THE CHORUS OF DERISION in which the German press indulged during the summer whenever the name of Marshal Foch was mentioned has died away and the German papers have changed their tone to one of grudging acknowledgment of the military genius of the Allies' Generalissimo. Still the Germans are reluctant to admit that anybody but a German knows anything, and so General Baron von Ardenne in the *Berliner Tageblatt* seeks to prove that Foch has learned all his strategy from German teachers such as Clausewitz and Moltke, but most of all from a book by Schlieffen entitled "Cannae." The Baron opines:

> "It may certainly be assumed that this book is not a stranger to Marshal Foch, for it is a noteworthy fact that the deductions drawn by Count Schlieffen from his preference for the flank attack have been fully respected by Foch in his recent strategy. . . . It is plain that Marshal Foch is a many-sided leader and one who does not cling to one scheme, which the Gallic character so obviously tends to do. Thus he has not followed the example of his predecessors, who always fought their great break-through battles on one and the same basis, and in one and the same direction. He has always made his strategical attacks take place upon different battle-fields at some distance from one another and coming from different directions. He has tried thereby to turn to account the moment of surprize and by the many-sidedness of his attacks throw the German command into confusion, to make their defensive measures eccentric, and to induce them to throw in their reserves prematurely."

As time goes on, the Germans seem to be getting a greater and greater respect for the genius of the Marshal, and Colonel Gädke comes out with this whole-hearted tribute in the Berlin Socialist *Vorwärts:*

> "We must acknowledge that Foch never for an instant lost his head when Paris was endangered early in the summer. He took over the unified command at a moment when things were very unfavorable for the Entente. We must also not forget that Foch has been splendidly supported by France, Britain, and America. American troops landed daily. Daily also arrived new supplies of tanks, guns, and shells. The resources of England and France literally streamed into his hands. Foch has not been guilty of the blunder of neglecting to make use of the superiority of forces and resources now at his disposal. He was not compelled to attack, he attacked of his own free will in order to effect a revolutionary change in the situation. But the decisive victory was not vouchsafed him because he was opposed by two equally capable fencers."

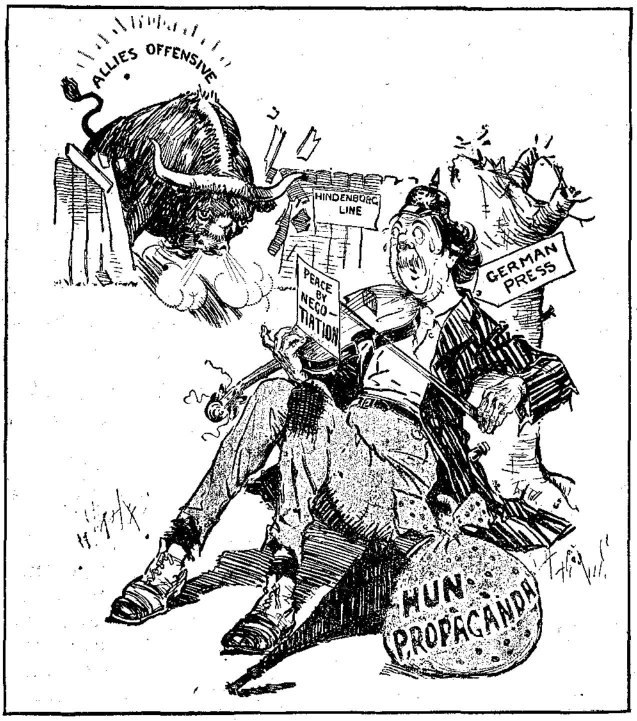
This admission of Allied superiority in men and material is not at all to the liking of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, whose military critic has practically staked his reputation on the conflicts in the West being a battle of the reserves. So he finds himself more or less bound to declare that Foch's reserves have really all been exhausted by this time, only somehow or other "Marshal Foch has been able, evidently with unusual energy, to produce reserves, French, English, and, above all, American substitutes." Our critic continues:

> "But the quality is poor, and to succeed in any measure Foch needs a numerical superiority of at least three to one. If his attacks seem to have less powerful effects than the corresponding actions of the German command, it is because he has not the necessary number of shock troops and reserves at his disposal, or that stronger forces are necessary on the side of the French and English than on the German for the attainment of a corresponding success. We gather that both are the case."

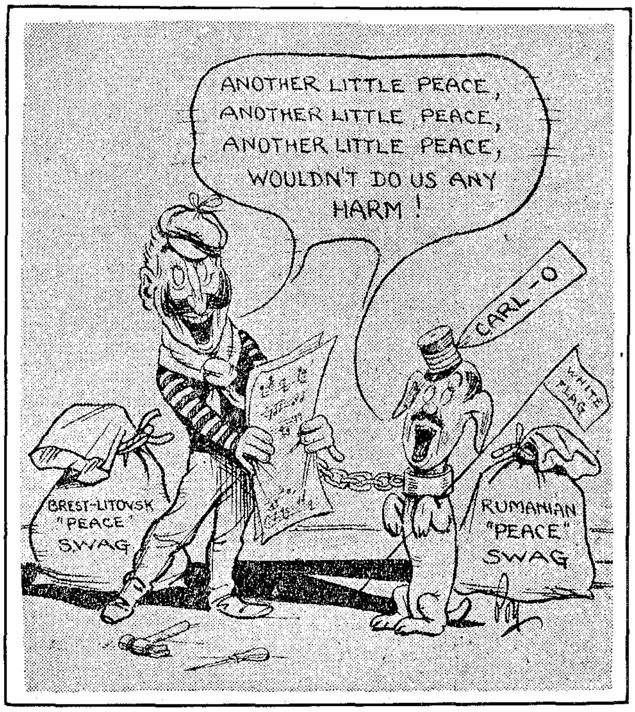
It is a little amusing after reading this oracle to find Captain von Salzmann wishing in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* that poor old Hindenburg had at his disposal the "magnificent reserves which Marshal Foch can command." The Captain tells us that the German idol would do such magnificent things if he only had the men:

> "I am far from asserting that Foch is not a worthy opponent; quite the reverse. But what has Foch hitherto attained? He has nowhere on the entire front been able to produce on the German side that disorder which would alone have rendered possible a rupture of the German lines. So long as Hindenburg and Ludendorff can maintain their divisions, their artillery, their airmen, and their supplies in the manner they have hitherto done, there is no danger, and we have no reason to fear that this state of affairs will alter in the immediate future. If Hindenburg and Ludendorff had at their disposal the inexhaustible human material and supplies which Foch has, then German soldiers would long ago have been not only in Paris but spread over the entire world."

Now that President Wilson insists that Marshal Foch must decide "the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice," we may expect the German papers suddenly to discover a series of virtues in the French Generalissimo hitherto entirely unsuspected.



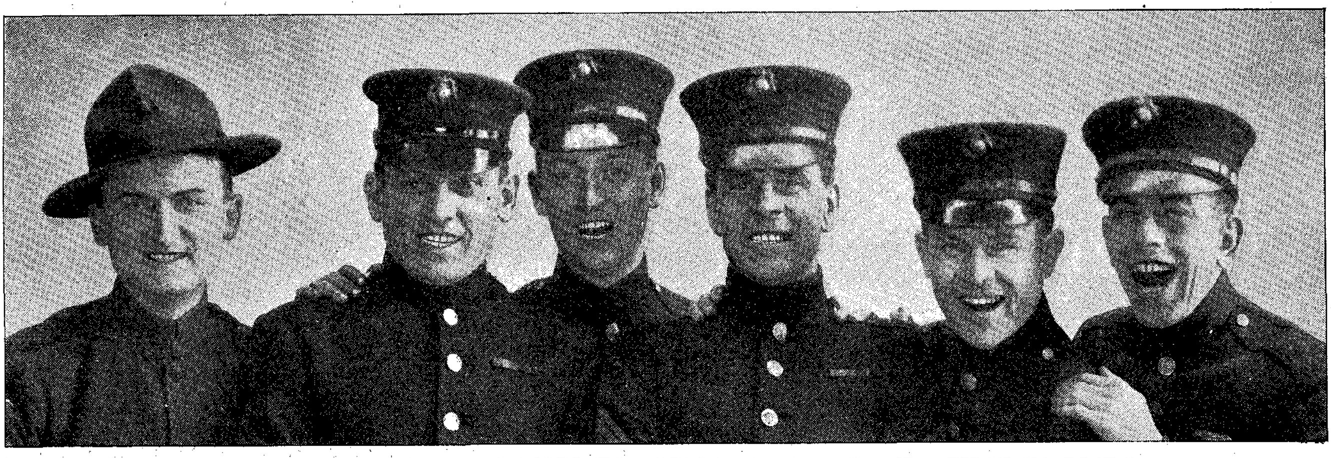
MUSIC HATH CHARMS . . . !
—*Passing Show* (London).


ANOTHER LITTLE PEACE, ANOTHER LITTLE PEACE, ANOTHER LITTLE PEACE, WOULDN'T DO US ANY HARM!
CARL-O
WHITE FLAG
BREST-LITOVSK "PEACE" SWAG
RUMANIAN "PEACE" SWAG

SONGS BEFORE SUNSET.
—*Evening News* (London).

LONDON'S OPINION OF THE HUN'S PEACE DRIVE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



FAMOUS "DEVIL-DOG" U. S. MARINES, "FIRST TO FIGHT" AND "FIRST TO BITE."
"Daily we see them," says a London paper, "their faces tanned, smilingly exhibiting perfect sets of teeth."

EUROPE ADMIRING YANKEE TEETH

AMERICAN DENTISTS have always been considered the best in the world. And apparently our young men have been wise enough to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented. Their teeth, as exhibited in the ranks of our Army overseas, are commented on with surprize by observers of the Allied nations, who contrast the dental outfits of their own armies unfavorably with ours. Says a writer in the London *Daily Mail*, as quoted by Dr. W. A. Evans in his department, "How to Keep Well," in the Chicago *Tribune:*

"One thing about the American soldiers and sailors must strike English people when they see these gallant fighters, and that is the soundness and general whiteness of their teeth. It is all the more striking in that it is such a contrast to the teeth of the British people.

"From childhood the Yank is taught to take care of his teeth. He has tooth-drill thrice daily and visits his dentist at fixt intervals, say every three or four months. If by chance a tooth does decay the rot is at once arrested by a filling. The result of all this is that our U. S. cousins, besides adding to their appearance, gain in health by having good, clean teeth, and when war came very few men were turned down by the military authorities for having decayed teeth. So daily we see them, their faces tanned, smilingly exhibiting perfect sets of teeth. It is a distinctive mark of the American—as distinctive as his uniform or his slang.

"Now, take our own case. Daily you see young boys and girls with mouths full of decayed teeth. Bad teeth hinder digestion, and indigestion is the curse of many a man's life. Mothers should see to it that their children use their tooth-brushes daily, after every meal, if possible.

"The U. S. soldiers have set us a splendid example in this matter. They fairly shame the ordinary Tommy by the brilliance of their molars, but they will do so no longer if young English mothers will only wake up to the fact that bad teeth cause bad health, and that doctors' and dentists' bills will be saved by the regular use of the tooth-brush."

Dr. Evans comments on this as follows:

"The army surgeon who sends me this paper from France writes me that the British who pass through his hands—and his command having been incorporated in the British Army, he has had ample opportunity to judge—have miserably poor teeth. The Scotchman's teeth are especially bad. The world never saw better fighters than these snaggled-tooth Scots and English, but they would get on better in the hospital and camp if their teeth were better.

"The American dentist has made good. For a generation he has been teaching his people to brush their teeth, to keep their mouths clean, and to eat hard foods, foods which require chewing. A considerable portion of the boys in the Army have gone through the schools since medical school inspection and dental inspection are being carried out, and the children were being instructed in the care of the teeth. We have not come all the way, but we have come further than our British cousins have. When we come to caring for the soldiers the dentists have also made good. They have volunteered better than any other group has. Some time ago the lists were closed, since as many dentists had gone into the Army as there was provision for. As the result of the work done by American dentists when our soldiers were growing up, as well as by their service to the armies in the field, more dentistry and better dentistry will be done in Europe."

WAR'S LESSON FOR PEACE—One of the lessons learned in the present war, says *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago), is that loss from disease may be greatly reduced. This should apply in the business of civil life as well as in the business of war. The American Army has made the discovery and set the pace. It goes on:

"During the Mexican War in 1847 the death-rate from disease per year was one in ten of the men in the Army; during our Civil War it was one in twenty-five; during the Spanish-American War it was one in forty; and in the Russo-Japanese War the rate of death by disease fell to one in fifty. During the present war the death-rate from disease among American troops has been falling, and the latest report indicates only one in five hundred per year. This applies to soldiers abroad and at home. It is only one-third as high as the death-rate among men of military age in civil life, showing that health is three times as good in the Army as out of it.

"A lesson that can be turned to practical account ought to be learned from these records. If it is possible so to reduce loss from disease in the Army, why not reduce it equally low in the civil life? It is a matter of enforcing rules of sanitation. The people are constantly being called upon to economize and conserve; and why not conserve health, which is the one great asset that can be conserved? It would mean a great deal to factories and works where many men are employed if the loss of time and of life by disease could be cut down to the lowest level. It could be done by protecting food and drinking water from contamination; by protecting sleeping quarters against invasion by germ-carrying mosquitoes; by keeping premises clean; by vaccination against contagious diseases, and in other similar measures which are strictly enforced in the Army. Much progress has been made by manufacturers along these lines, but many practicable preventive measures are not being taken to protect the health of employees, and a death-rate from disease three times greater than that in the Army is the result."

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GREAT HEAPS OF FRUIT-PITS AT THE GAS-MASK FACTORY. EACH MASK USES SEVEN POUNDS OF THEM.

PEACH-STONES FOR GAS-MASKS

THE REASON WHY the pits of stone-fruits and the shells of nuts are good material for gas-masks is simply because, when converted into charcoal, they are found to absorb a larger percentage of the poisonous gases than the charcoal made from woody matter of other kinds. It is easy to provide a chemical that will neutralize one particular gas, but when the familiar fifty-seven varieties are outnumbered by the products of the German gas-factories, it becomes necessary to carry a special mask for each or to discard the idea of chemical neutralization and adopt another that will take care of all gases alike, which is what has been done in the selection of porous varieties of charcoal. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 5):

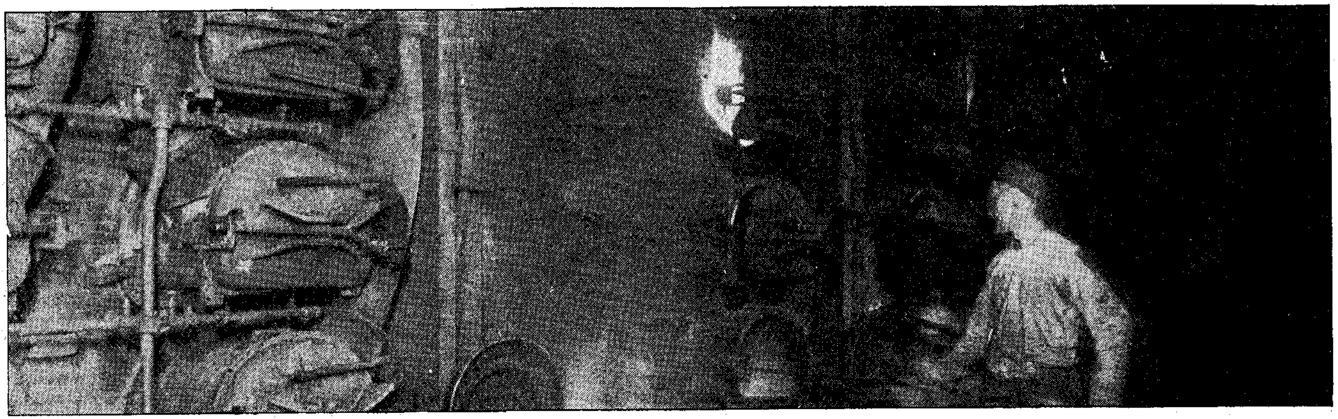
"Early in the use of gas, before the full possibilities of the attack were recognized, the attempt was made to supply the wearer of the mask with a separate reagent for each separate gas employed by the foe. But as the number of gases available for the attack increased, it became evident that this procedure had decided limits. . . . So the defense was directed into another channel, and a single universal reagent was sought—a substance which, placed in the mask, would react with any poison-gas that might be encountered, but would pass pure air without any alteration.

"Now this is a pretty large order, and complete attainment is doubtless out of the question. But the chemist has a resource which we have not yet touched. In order to secure protection against the hostile gases, the substances in the mask need not necessarily react chemically with these, in the ordinary sense of that word. It will be quite sufficient if they absorb them. . . . There are various substances which possess in greater or less degree this power of absorbing gases—the platinum sponge employed in the manufacture of sulfuric acid is an example raised to the *n*th power. But not all of them can be induced to omit from their sphere of influence air, the commonest of all gaseous media, and the one which must receive free passage through the gas-mask. Carbon, however, and in particular carbon in the form of charcoal, meets the situation nicely. It does not absorb air, and it does absorb other gases freely.

"But charcoal occurs in various forms, according to the particular vegetable source from which it is manufactured; and the various forms possess varying degrees of gas absorptivity. After exhaustive tests the chemists find that first rank must be given to charcoal produced from peach-stones, the pits of apricots, prunes, plums, olives, and cherries, date-seeds, and the shells of Brazil-nuts, hickory-nuts, walnuts, and butternuts. What to-morrow may bring forth in gas-mask manufacture no man can say, for the last thing that a chemist would think of doing would be sitting down with his hands crossed, in confidence that the final word had been written in any of his chapters; but to-day we make our gas-masks with charcoal from the sources mentioned.

"For every soldier in the fight there has to be a gas-mask. Four million soldiers does not mean four million gas-masks, because all the four million are not destined for actual fighting, and because those who are so destined are not all fighting at once. But every mask takes seven pounds of seeds and shells, and a million masks—a reasonable minimum—means seven million pounds of the raw materials. Thirty-five hundred tons of fruit-pits and nut-shells is a great quantity; it is a quantity that can not be obtained save by the cooperation of every consumer of nuts and fruit. It is for this reason that the Government has appealed to all of us to save these items out of the garbage-pail and turn them over to the Red-Cross agent who will collect them. Other shells and pits would constitute adulteration, and so must not be mingled with the ones enumerated. Especial emphasis might well be placed upon this clause, as it applies to coconut shells; for these are being conserved, too, for gas-mask manufacture. The charcoal from them is available; but it is different from that from the other sources, and requires different treatment; so the coconut shells must be kept separate.

"The process of manufacturing the gas-masks would make a most interesting story; but during the continuance of the war it is of course a story which can not be told. Our pictures merely show several of the most obvious steps. It is clear enough that



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MAKING THE CHARCOAL FROM THE PITS.

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PACKING THE CARBON TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THEIR SOLDIER BOYS.

the pits and shells must be collected and burned into charcoal in furnaces of a standard type; and the enemy will hardly get much aid or comfort from the knowledge that before the unit containing the charcoal is allowed to go into a mask it is subjected to a severe preliminary test, to determine whether its charcoal screen is of sufficient density. But beyond this picture and story can not go far.

"We may, however, still say a word about the inspection of the finished masks. This is done by a specially selected force; and since a mask once passed by this force will not be tested again until some American soldier puts it on in the face of a gas-attack, every effort is made to keep the inspectors keyed up to concert pitch. Sometimes this may even be carried to extremes; we learn on good authority of one serious-minded inspectress who worried so conscientiously lest a defective mask be passed by her to cause the death of one of our boys in khaki that she lost five pounds a week for an incredible period, and had finally to give up the work to some one whose mental processes were less intimately connected with physical reactions. We are also told that as an inducement to the inspectors to do good work, each of them is from time to time sent into a gas-chamber protected by a mask selected at random from those which he has passed himself."

It is reassuring to know that in the battles now raging our boys are equipped with gas-masks twenty times as efficient as the German ones. Says an authorized statement given out by the War Department and published in the daily press of October 6:

"German forces opposed to the steady advance of the American line on the Lorraine front have brought into play every method of defense considered effective in modern warfare. They are making a particularly heavy use of poison-gas. Pershing's men have been unceasingly bombarded with mustard-shells, and every effort has been made to drench the American advanced positions with deadly fumes. It is a remarkable tribute to the chemical warfare work in the United States that these efforts to block the progress of the offensive have proved utterly futile.

"The American attacking forces are protected against gas by masks which actual field tests prove give twenty times the protection afforded by German gas-masks. There is not, as a matter of fact, a single case on record of an American soldier falling victim to a gas-attack when protected by the mask that is now being manufactured in the United States on a vast quantity basis.

"Fortunately, every American soldier who goes to France is a gas-mask expert. He has been trained to adjust his 'land preservers' with almost incredible speed. The mask is put on with just five motions of the arms and hands. The man who fails to accomplish the feat within a time limit of six seconds is left behind when his unit goes to the front.

"Recently, in a practise drill, one company of American fighting men set a record of four seconds from the time the order was given to the final adjustment by the slowest man.

"It is an interesting fact that American gas-masks stand up under tests that German masks can not meet. German masks will not give protection against a high concentration of gas. This was demonstrated recently when the British assembled a sufficiently large battery of projectors to put seventy tons of phosgene gas into the air at once, with consequences quite well known to the German General Staff. There is no concentration of gas that American masks will not defy. This has been proved, not only on the battle-field, but in the experimental stations in this country, where determined attempts to break down the resistance of United States Army masks by heavy gas-concentrations were absolutely unsuccessful.

"The American gas-mask was developed by actual manufacture. The proper authorities obtained complete information about the French and British masks and full data as to the efficiency they demonstrated under German gas-attacks. Armed with this knowledge, an order for the making of several thousand masks was placed in this country. Members of the force of 300 officers and 2,000 enlisted men who are responsible for the production of this modern weapon of defense showed the courage of their convictions by volunteering for experiments. They donned the masks and exposed themselves to actual gas-attacks. From time to time American ingenuity and inventive genius suggested improvements in the original methods. As a result, the officers of our allies are unanimous in the frank admission that the American mask is the best on the Western Front."

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A GAS-MASK DRILL. OUR MASKS ARE TWENTY TIMES AS EFFICIENT AS THE GERMAN ONES.

SEEING THROUGH BRICK WALLS

IN THESE DAYS of enforced fuel-economy the fireman needs more than ever to know what is going on inside his furnace and boiler. Modern practise is marked by the invention and development of devices that might enable him to do this much more accurately than formerly, so that he would be practically able to "see through walls of brick and steel," as it is somewhat picturesquely put by an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York). And yet, we are told, altho such measuring instruments are commonly used in connection with power-generation, especially in electrical practise, they have been wofully neglected in the boiler-room. Instruments for "seeing through walls" are already on the market, and more and better ones will be available when they are demanded by the men who operate our boilers and furnaces. We read:

"The day is past when a fireman, no matter how skilful and faithful to his task he may be, can by sighting at the fire over his corncob pipe tell whether a boiler is successfully doing its work. The steam-gage, the pop-valve, and the gage-cocks, introduced as they were to keep the boiler from starting off on privately conducted sky-rocket trips, give no indications relative to a lot of other necessary things.

"To-day not only the development of new methods and processes, but the successful operation of existing processes, is largely dependent on the use of instruments which tell the story of what is happening on the inside of things. In the field of electrical engineering, for instance, such instruments have attained a very high degree of perfection. The power output of a 50,000-kilowatt generator is measured as easily as is the time of day, and the oscillograph has permitted a study of the currents inside a machine almost as readily as a schoolboy studies the motions of a pollywog with a magnifying glass. And, take it all in all, a battery of steam-boilers is to-day a more complicated thing to operate than is an electrical generator. We need to know whether each boiler is doing its share instead of 'loafing,' how much fuel and water are going into it, the amount and quality of its output, the amount of unburned fuel in the ash-pile and the smoke, the draft, the amount of excess air, and the amount of heat going up the chimney. It takes more than our five senses to tell us about these things......

"Many instruments, more or less perfect, for determining the above details and relations are on the market. More and better ones will appear when boiler-users learn of their need and value. Even now records are available where plants burning as little as six hundred tons of coal per month have paid for a complete instrument equipment out of the fuel savings of a very few months. Obviously the meters must be well selected and conveniently located and, in general, recording instruments are best. In any event meters that will assist the fireman are the ones needed. The old idea of meters to 'show up' the men is all wrong. The men should be instructed as to proper use of the instruments and stimulated to use them in securing better results as the product of the efforts. Only when it is put up to the men that the instruments are helpers and not detectives will the best results be secured."

FOREST-FIRES A WAR-EVIL—The President, we are told by *Science* (New York), has authorized a loan of one million dollars to the Forest Service for fire-fighting expenses, to meet emergency conditions in the national forests of the Northwest and the Pacific coast.

"The loan was made from the special defense fund of fifty million dollars placed at the disposal of the President by Congress. It is recognized that the protection of the national forests is an important and essential war-activity. Forestry officials regard the present fire season in the Northwest as in some ways the most serious with which the Government has ever had to cope. Early drought, high winds, electrical storms, labor shortage, and depletion of the regular protective force as a result of the war have combined to make the fire conditions unprecedentedly bad. Necessity for resort to the Presidential fund is due to the fact that the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture for the current year has not yet been passed."

IRONING OUT IRON

CRACKS IN METAL PIPE are now "ironed out" by a new process described in *The Scientific American Supplement.* As in the "ironing" of cloth, the process involves the application of heat and pressure at the same time and is a practical method of eliminating the results of so-called "fatigue." Metal affected by fatigue crystallizes, becoming brittle and breaking easily. The loss of time and money in the California oil-fields, where considerable pipe and other metal is ruined annually in this way, has led to the invention of the "ironing-out" method. Any source of heat may be used with the pressure, but electricity is said to be most satisfactory and efficient, altho at the same time the most costly. Says the paper named above:

"Steel which has been subjected to repeated shocks will break easily, and the fractures show a crystalline appearance, due to repeated stresses which occur therein. . . . What happens is that as the steel is repeatedly strest, either by bending, pulling, or twisting, it becomes fatigued. This fatigue is probably merely the first stages of an infinite number of small cracks or tears in the body of the steel, and these tears naturally tend to occur along the faces of the crystals of the material, at first of microscopic dimensions that do not materially weaken the metal. As they spread they greatly weaken the metal, which eventually parts along the crystal faces, and the characteristic fracture, which is referred to as crystallizations, occurs.

"Before this state of fatigue continues sufficiently to weaken the metal materially, or, in other words, if it is taken in time, it can be partly arrested by heating the material to a welding heat. But the mere heating, while it tends to stop the cracks from spreading the while it may rearrange the crystals so that some of the cracks are partly closed, is of little value unless it is done early, and, in fact, before much of this tearing away of the metal occurs. A badly fatigued pipe can not be restored to its original strength by merely heating it.

"The Bardeen process not only heats the pipe, but also involves the application of longitudinal pressure. In the first place, during heating the pipe has heavy spring pressure on its ends, so that there is a constant pressure of about 3,000 pounds on it in the direction of its length. As the pipe is heated to a carefully regulated temperature this pressure tends to squeeze the pipe together and to repair any small cracks.

"In the process electricity is used as the heating medium and, while somewhat expensive, is necessary for reasons which will be later pointed out. The first great advantage of the electric method is that each joint can be heated separately and the heat carefully controlled. In practise it requires something over fifteen minutes in which to heat a six-inch pipe twenty feet long, and during the heating the operator is able at all times to observe the pipe, which rests on a flat surface and is covered with a light asbestos hood. By heating it electrically and slowly the joint is very evenly heated throughout its length and has a chance to expand slowly. As soon as the pipe reaches a desired temperature the heating operating is shut off instantly. As during the heating operation the current actually flows through the pipe and the heat is generated in the body of the pipe, this heat is evenly generated throughout the body of the metal, and as all the losses are on the outer and inner surfaces, it follows that these surfaces are the cooler. Considering the pipe as a plate, it will be seen that the surfaces of the plate are cooler than the interior. It is highly probable that this unequal heating through the thickness of the material causes a working which helps to weld the cracks and arrest the fatigue. It is not this feature which makes the process a success, however, but the electromagnetic action which is taking place simultaneously. . . . It is easy to calculate that the steel of the pipe is saturated with magnetism. It is, further, easy to calculate that the force exerted, which is in effect a squeezing of the pipe together, is in excess of three hundred pounds per square inch. In other words, the magnetic pull in the body of the material is at least three hundred pounds per square inch. Under this enormous pressure any cracks are 'ironed out,' and the material of the pipe rewelded over the cracks. Moreover, as the pipe is treated on alternating current, this magnetic pull is applied and released from eighty to one hundred times a second. As the pipe is under this pressure, which is working constantly for from fifteen to twenty minutes, it is not surprizing that after being cooled it fails to show any evidence of fatigue."

EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by*
the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

FRANCE'S STORIED FIELDS

WHERE THE AMERICAN TROOPS TO-DAY, side by side with their allies, are driving back the Teutons and loosening their grip on France and Belgium, many armies in the past have fought, and many poets and novelists have spread over these cities and provinces a rich haze of romance. Here where the Hun reels under the hammer-blows of Foch, his ancestors nearly twenty centuries ago fell before the blows of Cæsar, who defeated the Nervii at the Sambre, the Treviri in the Forest of Ardennes, and throughout France and Belgium made the barbarian give way in the face of the Roman legions. Nor have battles been few in this very region since the beginning of the Christian era. Conflicts innumerable have taken place in the north and west of France. Here, too, have been meetings for peace and treaties drawn, and in the years of peace novelists and poets have made their journeys here and gathered matter for their tales and poems. In this rich and golden land of France great writers and artists have been born, men whose work is still our priceless heritage. Each day, as the names of towns and villages appear in the daily *communiqués*, they recall famous events of history, poetry, and fiction. Just a few of these may be mentioned.

METZ—No name is watched in the war-bulletins more closely than that of Metz. It was but recently that Marshal Foch wrote to the American armies: "*We shall one day see your victorious banner floating in Metz.*" Since the great battle that wiped out the St. Mihiel salient in the beginning of September, the citadels and spires of Metz have lain plain before the eyes of the American Army and within range of the American guns. As it happens, it is with a peculiar appropriateness that Metz is made the objective of the American armies. Thereby hangs a tale.

Toward the close of the year 1776, the Duke of Cumberland, who was the brother of King George III. of England, was traveling in France, and one day he arrived at the town of Metz, then a French possession. A certain Count de Broglie, a veteran of many battles, was in command of the garrison, and, to do honor to his distinguished visitor, he invited some of his officers to meet him at dinner. Now it happened that the Duke of Cumberland was in disfavor with his royal brother—he was, in fact, in banishment. He had lately received news that certain of his Majesty's colonies in America had rebelled and declared themselves free, declining to be subject any longer to a tyrannical king. It would seem that the Duke of Cumberland told the story with some gusto, as if he were not altogether sorry that his brother was in trouble. One officer listened with particular attention. He was a youth of nineteen, tall and thin, with a long nose and reddish hair. His solemn expression and his somewhat awkward manner contrasted strongly with the frivolous ease and grace of the other young officers present. He was a marquis of long descent, connected by marriage with one of the greatest families in France, and he had at his own disposition a very large income. He listened intently, he asked many eager questions, and when he rose from the table he had made a momentous and historic resolution. He had resolved to abandon the pleasures and luxuries of the gayest court in the world, even to leave his young wife and child, and to cast in his lot with these strange rebels in America. In his own words, "*When first I heard of American independence, my heart was enlisted!*" That young man was Lafayette; and when the American Army went to the front in France, it merely paid a small part of the debt of gratitude we owe that splendid young officer—that true nobleman.

CHÂTEAU-THIERRY—When the American forces stopt the final offensive of the Germans on July 17 at Château-Thierry, they earned the supreme glory of battle at a spot already famous in history. *At this little town on the right bank of the Marne in 1814 Napoleon defeated the Prussians and the Russians.*

Not the least of the honors of Château-Thierry is the fact that it gave birth to the great French poet and fabulist, Jean de la Fontaine, whose house was still preserved in good condition until the German invasion. La Fontaine's fables have given delight to young and old; their freshness and ease have pleased the former, their wisdom the latter. American soldiers writing from Château-Thierry have spoken of visiting the ruins of La Fontaine's house and of his statue at the bridge—all that the Hun hordes had left.

REIMS—If citations of Metz have especially interested American readers, references to Reims have appealed most to the French themselves. For Reims is very dear to them—for historic, for patriotic, for religious, and for literary reasons. Nothing, perhaps, has rejoiced our French allies more than the fact that the Germans have never been able to take Reims, however close they may have come to it.

It is the damage that has been done to the glorious cathedral of Reims that constitutes one of the greatest artistic tragedies of the war. Here, in this magnificent cathedral, the kings of Imperial France were crowned. Here Joan of Arc led Charles VII. to his coronation—the sainted Joan who freed Reims from its enemies.

One of the great pieces of news from the Western Front recently was to the effect that Reims had been finally and definitely cleared from the menace of the German guns.

Three towns of northern France have given their names to articles of every-day commerce—Cambrai, from which "cambric" is derived; Arras, a term applied to a certain kind of tapestry, and Valenciennes, noted for its lace in olden times. Cambrai, too, is associated with the name of the great French ecclesiastic and moralist, François Fénelon, a statue of whom stood in the cathedral before the Germans captured the town—now retaken by the British. Fénelon wrote one of the most famous novels of the eighteenth century—"The Adventures of Telemachus," an account of the son of Ulysses. At Cambrai was concluded a very curious treaty, the so-called "Ladies' Peace," between Louise of Savoy and Margaret of Austria, representing France and Austria, respectively, in 1529. At Arras was born the celebrated leader of the French Revolution, Maximilian Robespierre, who organized the Reign of Terror by which he himself was finally to fall. Valenciennes no longer made the beautiful lace which its name suggests, but was a center for the manufacture of hosiery, trimmings, and handkerchiefs. It was the birthplace of two famous men—Watteau, whose paintings are regarded as perhaps the most characteristic products of French art in the eighteenth century, and Froissart, whose chronicles of the wars of the Middle Ages are full of movement and color. Near by is another famous town—Douai—whose name is joined with a version in English of the Bible prepared for the special use of the Catholic Church.

QUESTIONS

1. Locate on a good map of France the towns mentioned in this article.

2. If you are reading Cæsar, discover whether the important towns and places mentioned by him have any modern equivalents, and what cities to-day are on sites that Cæsar describes as existing in his day.

3. Give an account of the services of Lafayette to the American cause. Invent a little drama in which the Duke of Cumberland, Lafayette, and others figure, basing it on the facts given under the heading of Metz.

4. Find an English version of La Fontaine's "Fables" and bring to class a report upon them. Be prepared to read the most interesting of the tales.

5. Describe vividly the life of Joan of Arc. Read, if you can, one of the following books and bring to class a report upon it: Mark Twain's "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," Andrew Lang's "The Monk of Fife," or Justin H. McCarthy's "The Flower of France."

6. Read a few chapters from Fénelon's "Adventures of Telemachus," and state what you think are the differences between this and an average romance of to-day.

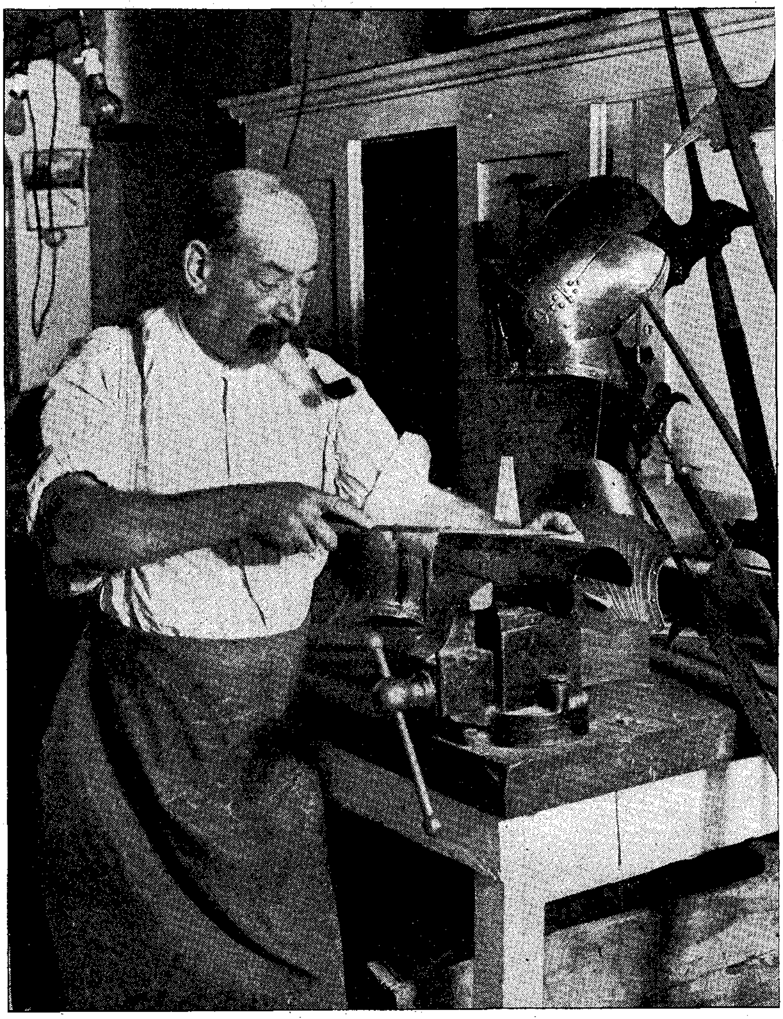
7. Bring to class, if you can, a few select passages from Froissart's "Chronicles."

8. Make a report on the life of Watteau, with illustrations if you can secure them.

LETTERS AND ART

HOW MUSEUMS HELP WIN THE WAR

FEARS HAVE BEEN EXPREST by the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Dr. Edward Robinson, that forthcoming economies and restrictions under the spur of war-necessities may hit that institution. So far the Board of Estimate have not declared a retrenchment, but Dr. Robinson is ahead with a public appeal against what may happen. The Museum is not slacking in practical help in winning the war and preparing for our after-life in the new economic world. Such an argument may touch those who would remain unmoved by the assertion that the mere esthetic beguilement it affords in such troublous times has its practical values. That the Museum is at work evolving armor for our troops in France has been already made known so widely that the novelty and interest of the report reach as far as the Manchester *Guardian*, where we read:



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THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM'S CHIEF ARMORER,

Mr. Tachaux, who designed the protective armor worn by our boys in the trenches. He is using the old armor hammers and anvils after their centuries of rest. Our Museum's collection of ancient arms and armor is perhaps the completest in the world.

"Armor for the American soldiers in France and Flanders is now being made in large quantities in various factories in the United States, and soon will be in use at the front. No fewer than twenty-five different types of armor defenses have been experimented on, including not only helmets and breastplates, but arm- and leg-guards. The use of these guards was suggested by a study of the British and French casualties, from which it appeared that more than 40 per cent. of the casualties suffered were leg wounds and about 33 per cent. were arm wounds.

"For months past a committee, composed of leading American metallurgists, has been investigating the question of the best metal or combination of metals for armor-making, and a particularly fine helmet-metal has been produced. The armor is made from models designed by a Frenchman who went to New York ten years ago as assistant to the curator of the Metropolitan Art Museum in that city, and was given charge of its collection of armor, which includes the famous Riggs collection, and is one of the best in the world. This Frenchman, Daniel Tachaux by name, is one of half a dozen men who alone in the world know much about armor, and he is the descendant of a French family of armorers going back without a break to the Middle Ages.

"Strangely enough, his models are almost identical with those of that period, for it has been found that there is scarcely a technical idea brought forward to-day from experience on the front that was not worked out in elaborate detail by the old-time armor-makers, whose lore he has at his fingers' ends."

The Museum's latest bulletin deals with the educational activities of the institution in preparing American industry to compete with manufacturers abroad, not only in the quality of their goods, but also in design and artistic value. "If we were here simply to amuse the public," says Dr. Robinson, "a reduction in the city's aid would be justifiable at this time, but we desire to show the city authorities that we are carrying on a really vital work of education of great scope." The New York *Times* expresses its belief that "never before in its history have these activities been so important to the nation, or carried on with so impassioned a zeal by a staff fully aware of their national importance." Going further:

"We are winning the war. The British, the French, and the Americans sweep forward. Not since the autumn of 1914 have we had so much to encourage thoughts of what may happen after the war is ended. It is necessary, therefore, to use all possible energy in strengthening our resources and making ourselves nationally independent in the industrial field. For this we need the museums, and especially the museums of art. Nowhere else can we get that education of the eye and hand which is necessary to produce superior fabrics, dyes, and designs, and unless we do produce superior things we shall not hold our own with European nations after the war.

"Every one knows the value to France of her art instinct, but not every one has guessed that with our varied population and our opportunities for study we can make all those things into which art enters as interesting and as valuable as they are in any country in the world. All that is necessary now is the cooperation of the merchants. As soon as they understand that art is as important to business as business is to art they will see the propriety of educating their buyers and salespeople in art as in other branches of a business career. A number of the more intelligent and progressive merchants already are aware of the situation, and with admirable business sense have arranged to have their employees take the Museum course in their special problems during business hours. Quite recently Richard F. Bach, Curator of the School of Architecture in Columbia University, has been admitted to the staff of the Metropolitan

Museum for the express purpose of meeting the needs of manufacturers, dealers, designers, artizans, and manual craftsmen in objects of industrial art, and rendering accessible to them the resources of the collections in terms of their own particular problems and requirements.

"We shall need, of course, a wider education for designers and craftsmen than the museums can supply. We shall need schools and more schools. They will be forthcoming. In the meantime we have the museums and must use them if we are to be in time with the great business of making industrial art 'pay' in every sense and from all points of view. The Metropolitan Museum is putting forth its whole strength intelligently and helpfully to do its part in strengthening our industries and making them permanently important to a civilization that has denounced barbarism and all its works. The public needs only to know of its activities to appreciate the spirit in which they are conducted. It would be the part of wisdom for the staff of the Museum to circulate as widely as possible this month's bulletin, which has its stimulating message for every citizen of the United States."

The Bulletin also expresses the firm conviction of the Museum's directors that in the varied forms of educational work "the Museum is performing a war-time service, the worth of which will be realized more fully when peace comes and brings with it a readjustment of values."

LITERARY PROPHETS WHO FORESAW OUR DAY

LITERARY ANTIQUARIANS are finding all kinds of prophecies covering events of to-day, and some of them are enough to awaken the spirit of marvel in view of the remote contingency as to the day of fulfilment. For example, what could have put it into the head of George Sand seventy-two years ago that American forces would ever occupy French soil? Mr. J. S. N. Davis sends to the New York *Times* this literary find:

"George Sand, in her novel 'Mauprat,' written in 1846, puts into the mouth of *Bernard Mauprat*, in about the middle of the fifteenth chapter, the following words:

"'In his (*Marcasse's*) dreams he used to see an army of victorious Americans disembarking from numberless ships, and bringing the olive-branch of peace and the horn of plenty to the French nation,' etc.

"*Mauprat* in his old age is telling the story of his life and was here giving an account of himself and friends, their doings and thinkings, while in America with Lafayette fighting for American freedom.

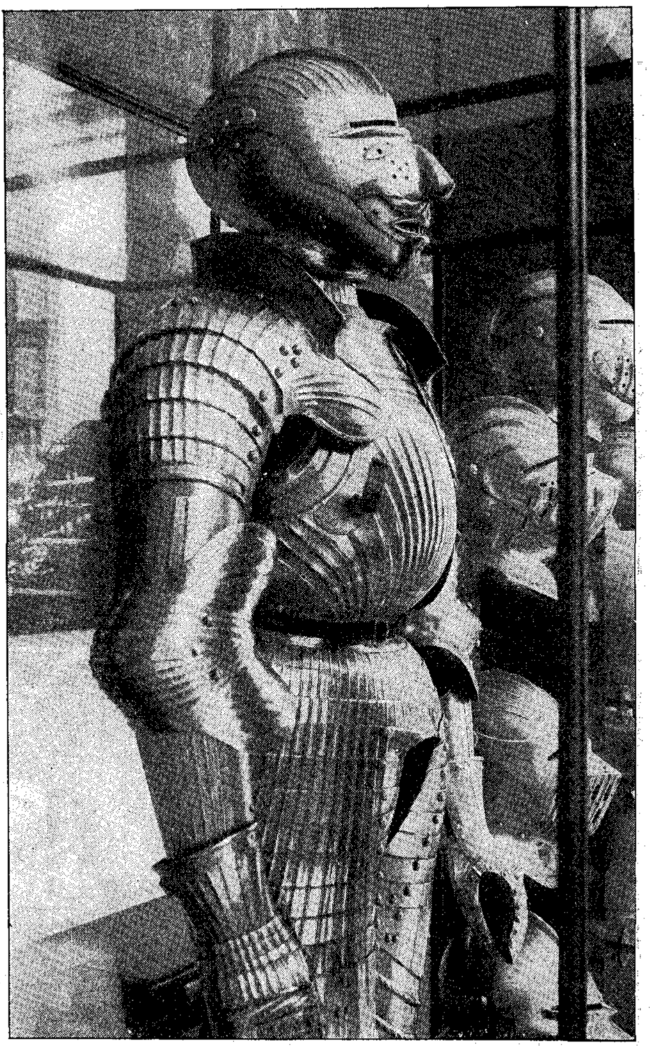
"It would be hard to find a more literal fulfilment of any written expression."

Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" places its author as a safer guesser in view of the declared determination of science to conquer the physical universe; but *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) thinks his vision of seventy years ago an "almost uncanny forecast" not only of "the present world-upheaval, but even the instruments of warfare developed in its course, and the result to follow Armageddon." It quotes this passage:

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder-storm;
Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the parliament of man, the Federation of the World.

The cue being given, another delver, a writer to the New York *Sun*, finds that in 1849 Victor Hugo, addressing the Peace Congress in Paris, foreshadowed the "United States of Europe." Mr. Isaac Markens comments before quoting the French poet that "Germany's subsequent rôle in the history of nations, more especially the theft of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 and her Draconian policy of the past four years, leave no doubt of Hugo's attitude with respect to Germany's representation in the proposed confederation, were he living to-day." Hugo then said:

"A day will come when you, France, you, Russia, you, Italy, you, England, you, Germany, all you nations of the Continent, shall, without losing your distinctive qualities and your glorious individuality, blend in a higher unity, and form a European fraternity, even as Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Lorraine, Alsace, all the French provinces, blended into France.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MODELS FOR ARMOR FOR OUR FIGHTERS.

They do not go quite so far in encasing our boys, but something in the way of breastplates have been devised from the ancient specimens in the Metropolitan Museum. This suit, dating from about 1550, is known as the Maximilian, and is said to suggest the family resemblance best typified to-day by the Crown Prince.

"A day will come when war will seem as impossible between Paris and London, between Petersburg and Berlin, as between Rouen and Amiens, between Boston and Philadelphia.

"A day will come when bullets and bombs shall be replaced by ballots, by the universal suffrages of the people, by the sacred arbitrament of a great Sovereign Senate, which shall be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France.

"A day will come when a cannon shall be exhibited in our museums as an instrument of torture is now, and men shall marvel that such things could be.

"A day will come when we shall see those immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, in face of each other, extending hand to hand over the ocean, exchanging their products, their commerce, their industry, their art; their genius clearing the colonizing deserts, and ameliorating creation under the eye of the Creator.

"And to you I appeal, French, English, Germans, Russians, Slavs, Europeans, Americans, what have we to do to hasten the coming of that great day? Love one another. To love one another, in this immense work of pacification, is the best way of aiding God. For God wills that this sublime will should be accomplished."

ARE YOUR DISKS SLACKING?

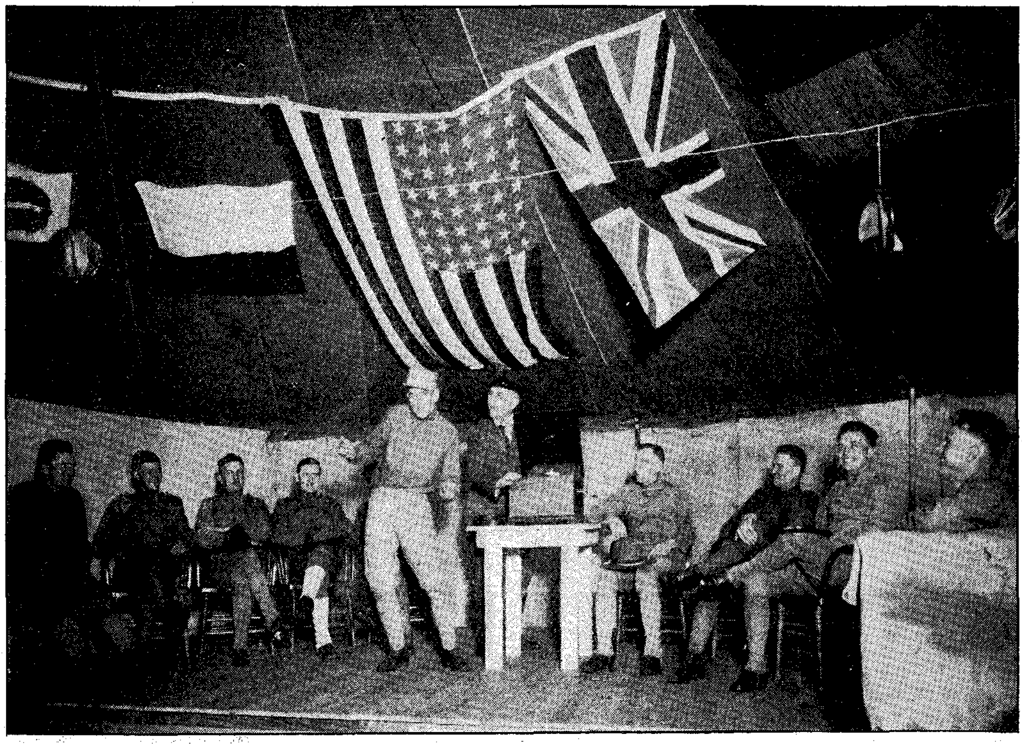


Photo by the Press Illustrating Service.

HOW THE PHONOGRAPHS AND DISKS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE CAMPS.

The boys enjoy the entertainments best which they provide for themselves; and here we see an act in rehearsal that is sure to go over the top. The singer is accompanied by the machine.

SLACKER IS THE TERM that makes everybody shudder, so everybody who owns phonograph records will hasten to place them outside the pale of such imputation. A Phonograph Records Recruiting Corps—name it a "P. R. R. C.," if you wish to add to the war's confusions—has been organized to call on you to stand and deliver, and this will be done between October 26 and November 2, when every convenience will be afforded you to extricate yourself from the slacker class. The New York *Times* tells us that "the new movement has associated with it nearly two hundred persons of distinction in musical, social, and public life." There are opera-singers, artists, and major-generals, to say nothing of ordinary men in the street. Mr. Vivian Burnett heads the movement. *Musical America* shows how the country-wide canvass for machines and disks will be made:

> "The system involves the formation of local committees, which will cooperate with the committee, with local dealers, and with workers for the various welfare agencies. By posters, circulars, and other display matter, public interest will be aroused so that the week chosen for the special 'Draft Your Slacker Records' campaign—October 26 to November 2—will be an unqualified success. Approximately five hundred such local committees have formed and are at work. The central committee at 21 East Fortieth Street, New York City, will be assisted in working out the problems of assorting and distribution by an advisory council composed of members from the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, and War Camp Community Service."

Mr. Walter Damrosch, recently returned from a tour in France with first-hand information about the Army's needs in the music line, corroborates in *The Outlook* (New York) the fundamental principle of the movement, that "music makes morale":

> "Any man or woman who helps now in the immense task of providing musical entertainment for our fighting men is contributing directly to that driving force which is sweeping our armies 'over the top' to ultimate victory. Our men have been, and increasingly will be, provided with the inspiration which music gives, and the morale of the American forces, which has been the subject of so much admiring comment, is in no small measure due to the musical stimulus they have had.
>
> "If music is not available in one form, it must be made so in some other. That is one reason why, almost as soon as I landed in this country, I accepted the invitation extended to me by Mr. Burnett to join the P. R. R. C., which has undertaken the task of coordinating the efforts of other organizations and individuals to equip local camps, transports, and overseas forces with an ample supply of phonographs and records. The demands coming in from men in the trenches, on shipboard, in aviation-camps, and in hospitals abroad are sufficient to absorb a round million records, with machines and needles—and yet leave some requests unfilled."

In a corner of the red-triangle hut, says Dr. John R. Mott, in *The American Magazine*, a phonograph grinds endlessly, day and night. "If only you could see one of those over-worked phonographs, you would go down in your pockets for the price of a hundred of them and ransack your records for every one you could spare." Jerome Swineford, in the columns of the New York *Times*, offsets some possible misconceptions:

> "Down in the 'Y' buildings at Norfolk and Portsmouth, at the big naval hospital and the St. Helena Training Station, it is absolutely pitiable to see the worn-out records that are still being used—because there aren't any new ones. Don't think for a minute that the records are treated carelessly. Oh, no, they are far too precious for that. They are simply used over and over until they are completely worn out.
>
> "My work brings me in touch every day with hundreds, sometimes thousands, of enlisted men of the Navy. I wish the folks back home could realize the great part that music plays in the lives of these men and their absolute hunger for it. If they did realize it there wouldn't be any need to ask for records—they would come in by thousands."

A LINE ON THE GERMAN LINES—What sort of irony the Germans were putting over when they named their lines behind the Hindenburg puzzles the Boston *Globe*. "Their choices are anything but happy," it thinks, and names the queer headline: "a 'Wotan' line, an 'Alberich' line, a 'Siegfried' line, a 'Brunhilda,' even a 'Hunding' line." Do all things German look alike to Huns?

> "The question instantly arises whether the German Staff ever perused the four librettos of Wagner's Nibelung Cycle. *Hunding* was a shocking cur, and so intended to be played by the poet-composer. *Alberich* was a sneak and a villain. *Siegfried* came to a violent and untimely end. *Brunhilda* mounted his funeral-pyre and was consumed in the flames.
>
> "*Wotan* is the most unlucky choice of all. In the 'Ring' operas he figures as the captain of those heathen gods who had so snarled up his own laws and violated his own codes that there was no escape for him from the ruin of his own creation.
>
> "But the joke has still a keener edge. If any German genius of the last century was anti-Hohenzollern, it was Richard Wagner—he who, with the Socialist, August Roeckel, and the Russian anarchist, Bakunin, mounted the revolutionary barricades of Dresden in 1849; he, who had to flee from a Prussian vengeance and dwell in exile for twelve years."

A FRENCH LEADER FOR THE BOSTON SYMPHONY

INTEREST HAS BEEN ACUTE in the musical world to know who would guide the coming seasons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Karl Muck being safely disposed of, it was out of the question to choose any one who could possibly plunge this great musical organization into another such plight. To go abroad seemed safer, though musicians of sufficient caliber were doubtless already on this side of the ocean. For a time it was thought that Sir Henry Wood might be the one, and London papers had even sounded a note of mournful farewell, when their fears were set at rest by the conductor's reversal of his decision. Now it is definitely announced that France is to furnish the man, and "one of the most eminent of French conductors and composers," Mr. Henri Rabaud, is he. The French Ministry of Fine Arts expresses its appreciation of the appointment, and cities like Philadelphia, New York, and others which the orchestra visits feel no doubt that while he wields the baton the Boston Symphony concerts will renew their old popularity. The Philadelphia *Press* declares that the Symphony trustees "have not only secured a musician of first rank, but they have done much to wipe out whatever unpleasant associations the public mind may still have attributed to the orchestra since its former conductor's pro-German activities were alleged." To the Boston *Transcript* we turn for further introduction to the expected visitor:

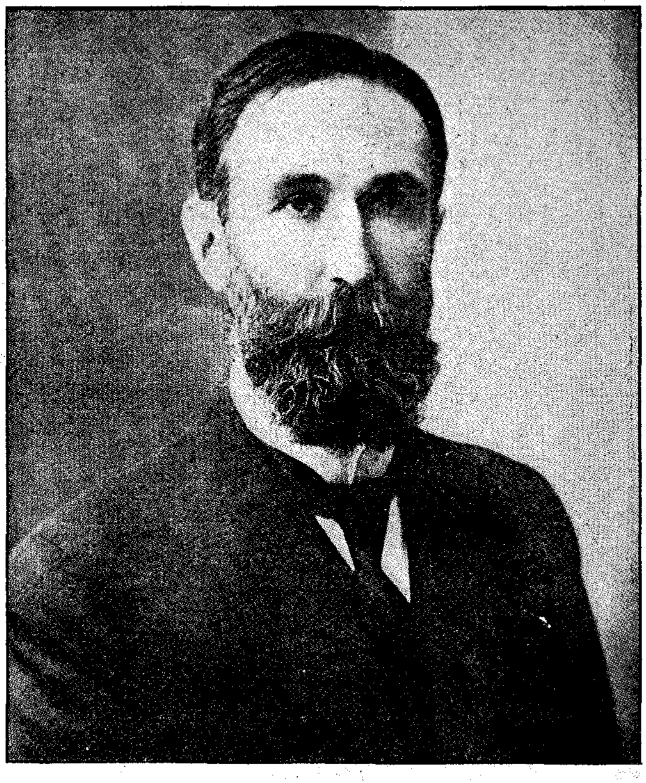
"Americans who have frequented the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique, and symphony concerts in Paris will readily recall Mr. Rabaud—an unusual and pictorial figure, whether he was conductor or only intent listener, tall, gaunt, bearded, olive-skinned, grave of glance and quick of gesture, oriental rather than Parisian in impression to the eye. None the less, he was born in Paris in 1873, the son of a professor at the Conservatoire. In that school he was educated as a musician and in the nineties began the practise of his calling in Paris. As conductor he served with increasing skill and reputation at the Opéra, at the Opéra-Comique, and in occasional orchestral concerts. As composer, he wrote symphonies, tone-poems, operas, and a single oratorio, 'Job.' The second of his two symphonies has been heard relatively often in America—at the hands of the Boston Orchestral Club under Mr. Longy, of the New York Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Damrosch, of the Philadelphia Orchestra under Mr. Stokowski, and at the Worcester Festival last autumn. His symphonic poem, 'La Procession Nocturne,' has been less frequently played in the United States, but Mr. Longy ventured it several years ago in Boston, and it is announced for performance next month at the Symphony concerts. Of his three operas, only one, 'Marouf, Savetier du Caire,' produced at the Metropolitan last December, is known by actual representation in America. The other two, 'La Fille de Roland' and 'Par le Glaive'—heroic pieces drawn from the like-named plays of de Bornier and Richepin—have been heard only in Paris and, possibly, Brussels. In contrast, 'Marouf' recounts with no little humor and fantasy a fable from 'The Arabian Nights.'

"As composer, Mr. Rabaud is neither academic nor ultra-modern. Rather, as his music for both the theater and the concert-hall suggests, he is eclectic, following no formula, but seeking such forms and procedures as best suit the substance, mood, and progress of his music. . . . . . .

"'Marouf,' in the performance at the Metropolitan Opera-house, with Mr. Monteux as conductor and with a serviceable cast, made like impression of an eclectic mind and spirit in the composer. Again the reviewer for *The Transcript* wrote:

"'If from time to time the hearer finds himself in doubt whether to take the piece as burlesque, or romantic comedy, or romantic tragedy, the fault lies with the music, which, when it remains one thing for any single extended passage, is usually capital. In the narrower, technical matters of modulation and orchestration, Rabaud seems impeccable. But in the problems of taste, of style, and manner, and in general of musical creation, he is strangely at sea. One can enumerate half a dozen distinct strains of which the music is composed—a process never quite cricket and sometimes misleading, but in the present case unescapable. Massenet, Puccini, and the Russians, Lalo, Franck, and Charpentier, are all there, and in nearly equal proportions. The music is now suave with "Thaïs"-like melody, now sparkling with the intricate harmonies of Dukas, now throbbing with the breathlike accompaniment which we associate with "Pelléas." And except in a few passages, it never remains the same for more than a few successive seconds.

"'In the problem of style, no less than this problem of manner, Rabaud seems to be at a loss to come to a clear realization of what he wishes to do. There are moments when the music seems to sparkle as in the old opera-bouffe of Lecocq and Audran. Yet even the early Wagner could not be more thunderously expressive than is the composer in the passages, such as that of the threat to the vizier, which he chooses to take as dramatic. Again, *Thaïs* and *Louise* never told their loves more ardently than does the *Princess* in her air in the fourth act. Whether the piece is to be dramatic, or pictorial, or humorous, or exotic, or frankly romantic, the composer never seems able to decide. Now he seeks florid expression, now the literalness of realistic comment in voice and orchestra, and again an accompaniment of symphonic breadth and proportions. It is in this latter style that he seems most happy, especially in the really brilliant passage describing the approach of the caravan in the last act.'"



LEADER OF THE BOSTON SYMPHONY.

Clear skies await the great orchestra under its new conductor, **Henri Rabaud**, the French composer and leader of the Paris Opéra orchestra.

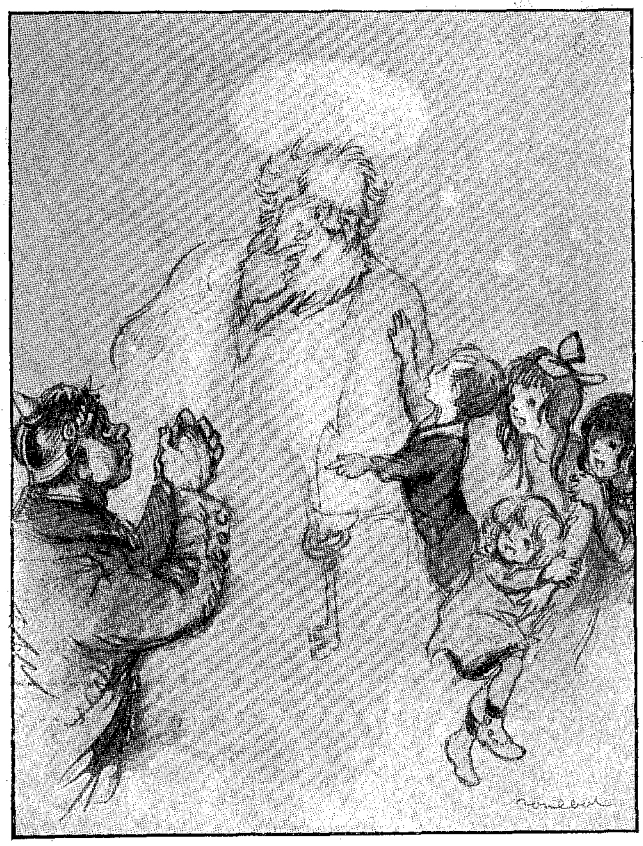
But if Mr. Parker finds Rabaud myriad-minded as a composer, he has no fears for him as a conductor:

"Mr. Rabaud, like many of his predecessors, will come to the Symphony Orchestra from the opera-house rather than the concert-hall. Deservedly his Parisian reputation as orchestral leader is high, if not signal; while here in Boston he will have forces, freedom, and opportunity such as he has never enjoyed before and such as are sure to stimulate him. He is a practised master of orchestral routine; he is diligent in rehearsal; he wins the respect and the good-will of his men, as he does, indeed, of all who come into close contact with him. By the warrant of his eclectic music his programs through twenty pairs of concerts with the Symphony Orchestra should be catholic enough to please the most exacting. Clearly, in all that pertains to music, he is open-minded. As plainly, by the token of his symphonic pieces and his opera of 'Marouf,' he lacks neither sense of rhythm nor sense of color—both essential qualities in a conductor. Above all, by many a sign on the pages of his music, Mr. Rabaud has a true Gallic lucidity of mind. He sets down unmistakably what he would say in tones and indicates as precisely the manner in which it should be said. A like sense of design, procedure, result, presumably distinguishes him as conductor. In the familiar phrase that orchestras apply to leaders whom they serve willingly, 'he will know what he wants and get it.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PRINCE MAX'S APPLIED CHRISTIANITY

THE DEVIL AS AN ADEPT at quoting Scripture probably foresaw a long line of legitimate succession, but few of his following can perhaps match Prince Max of Baden in the swiftness with which insincerity has been unmasked. As an interpreter of the Sermon on the Mount before the Baden Chamber of Deputies on December 14, 1917, he may have made an impression even outside the confines of Germany. Ex-Ambassador Gerard has referred to him as one of the *gemühtlich* Germans, but the Prince's own disclaimers respecting his speech show him, as the New York *Times* observes, as "genuine German." What he was supposed to be doing before the assembly of his little princedom was "the task of making clear to a world horrified by German deeds the true goodness that lay behind them." Words like these were employed in his speech:



DER TAG.

"O good Saint Peter, that man killed us."

—Poulbot in *The Bystander* (London).

> "If the world is to be reconciled to the greatness of Germany's power, it must be taught to feel that behind our power stands not merely a national but a world conscience. True, the whole history of spiritual Germany's feelings of responsibility to humanity shines like a beacon. This is the sign we must inscribe on our standard. In this sign we shall conquer."

He pleads that "not hatred of our foes, but rather love of Germany," should be the soldiers' true motive in fighting; and he won a regard outside his own land by declaring that "the sword alone" could not win for them. A letter comes into the possession of the Bern correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, which, if genuine, furnishes the speaker's own commentary on his words, and the fact that his intellectual trickery pleased even the Kaiser himself. Taken in connection with his letters to President Wilson, this one, says the New York *Tribune*, "strips bare the real intent of this canting sycophant." The letter cabled to the New York *Times* was written on January 12 to his cousin Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe to interpret the real meaning of his Sermon on the Mount speech. It read thus:

> "I am astonished at the various interpretations put on my speech in various quarters. The Swiss newspapers read into it a sort of opposition between the Hohenzollerns and the Zahringers (the Baden royal family). How nonsensical this is is shown by the fact that the Kaiser—this is *entre nous*—sent me a telegram congratulating me and calling my speech 'a high feat.'
>
> "On the one hand, the Pan-Germans fall upon me, utterly failing to perceive in their wrath that with my interpretation of Christianity I am really endowing their German swords with a German spirit by means of which they can conquer the world to their hearts' content. On the other hand, that hateful paper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, besmears me with its laudations, altho I clearly enough held up to scorn in my speech the popular outcry for 'democracy' and all current party watchwords, especially 'parliamentarism.'
>
> "The world is out of joint and people's minds are unbalanced. Everybody is so hypnotized by these crazy ideas that I can not get them to take in earnest my words of practical common sense about applied Christianity and the desentimentalizing of the conscience of humanity as a whole."

The Prince had for many a long day, he confesses, been longing "to have a good dig at our enemies and to hold up to ridicule this affected judicial attitude of theirs in the matter of responsibility for the war as well as their care about 'democracy.'" For many a day also, he declares—

> "I longed to confront them and their pagan tricks with the Sermon on the Mount, and together with this doctrine of love to set in clearer light the duty of the strong to guard the rights of mankind.
>
> "Our enemies falsify the most sacred principles with their lies and libels, and we allow ourselves to be influenced by their base machinations. The beginning and end of my speech were, therefore, concerned in rebutting the lies and false suggestions of the enemy's moral offense. As my object was also to laugh to scorn the democratic war-cry of the Western Powers, I had to come to a sort of compromise with my audience about our own internal affairs. As I quite decline to accept any such thing as Western democracy for Germany and Baden, I had perforce to tell my hearers that I perfectly understood their needs, but at the same time I could not but warn them that I had arrived at a sort of political platform which gives me liberty to follow paths I have marked out for myself.
>
> "With regard to the peace question, I take up the same standpoint in contrast to the rulers of the Western Powers. My object was only to suggest the general mood in which such questions should be approached. The 'how' is of the greatest value because the 'what' is so difficult to define; for I, too, naturally wish for the greatest possible exploitation of our successes in contrast to the so-called peace resolution of July, 1917, which was a disgusting child born of fear and the Berlin dog-days.
>
> "I wish to have the greatest possible indemnities, no matter in what form, so that after the war we may not be too poor. My view in these matters is not quite yours, for I am not yet in favor of anything more being said about Belgium than what already has been said. Our enemies know enough, and in dealing with such a cunning and astute opponent as England, Belgium is the only object of compensation which we possess.
>
> "There you have, then, my own interpretations of my speech, 100,000 copies of which have been distributed as a leaflet for propaganda purposes. My speech is to be read as a whole if it is not to be misunderstood. I have a very poor opinion of the moral disposition of the rulers of our enemies as well as of the terrible lack of judgment among the people whom they rule. The baseness of their ideas is too shameful for words. We

Germans, on the other hand, sin by our stupidity, for both the Pan-Germans and peace resolutions are alike stupid things."

The Tribune recommends "any unpacified pacifist still dreaming of a regenerate and remoralized *Deutschtum*, proposing peace and reparation for the sins of its criminal caste," to consider well "this vivid self-portrait of the Kaiser's latest tool." *The Times* goes further, lest one miss the irony of Max's charge of stupidity:

> "The homiletic Max had actually been good enough to lift up Christianity, dethroned by Nietzsche as a form of 'slave morality,' to a creed worthy of Germany. Applied Christianity means that the victims of the German 'will to power' shall be consoled for their slavery by the thought that the conscience, not only of spiritual Germany, but of the world conquered by it, inspires the German sword.
>
> "The unenlightened and inferior reader, deluded by theoretical, and not yet equal to applied, Christianity on the Prinz Max model might say that nothing more delightfully fatuous and characteristically German than the Prinz's discourse ever came from mortal lips. The commentary, assuming it to be genuine, as it sounds, is worthy of the text. Now, especially, when this fashionable aristocrat and cavalry officer is posing as the humble shepherd of a democratic flock, his kind words of nine months ago about democracy are sweet to hear. It irks him that that 'hateful paper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, besmears me with its laudations, altho I clearly denounced, held up to scorn in my speech, the popular outcry for "democracy," and all current party watchwords, especially "parliamentarism."'"

Certification of the genuineness of the "Max" letter seems to be given by a dispatch from Basel, saying:

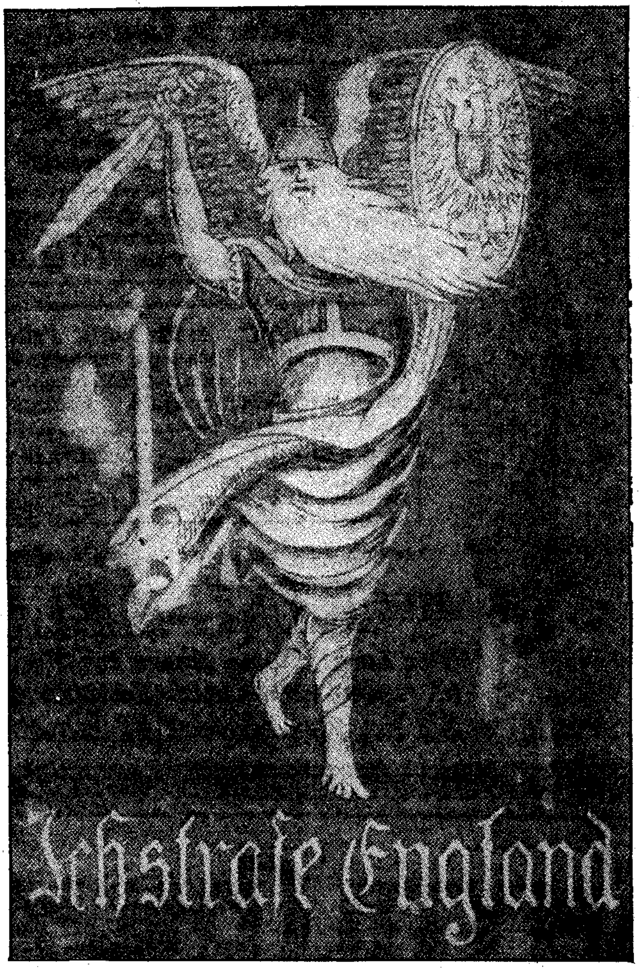
> "The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, says that the letter written last January to Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, which has just been published in Switzerland, should make Prince Maximilian's position intolerable and oblige him to resign. In this letter Prince Maximilian appears to be a man of doubtful sincerity who publicly defends democratic ideas which he laughs at in his private correspondence.
>
> "It appears from other Berlin papers that the Chancellor's letter to Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, his cousin, seems to have caused a debate on Saturday at the meeting of the Reichstag parties' delegates and that the question was to be further examined on Wednesday.
>
> "*Vorwärts* alludes to this incident, remarking that the German Government called upon to bring about peace must be one about whose sincerity no doubt may arise."

ENGLAND'S STRAFER—How Germany visualizes the power she has so often invoked to punish England may be seen in one of her own posters. It has become common for us to figure her Gott, but we are dependent upon the exhibitions of Wotan formerly put forth in German opera. The Chicago *Sunday Tribune* prints a reproduction of a photograph taken in Germany of a red plate window glass. It was shown at the exhibition of war-curiosities which took place at The Hague on July 17 to 30 of this year. *The Tribune* explains:

> "The Von Gott strafing picture stood at the back of the 'Gott Strafe England' table at the exhibition. This table was devoted entirely to various articles, such as desk accessories, glass and chinaware, and women's handbags and pocketbooks. All of these bore the inscription of hatred for the Briton, 'Gott Strafe England.' A picture of a clock also bore the message of hate, in the center of which a serpent, with its fangs protruding, helped along the gentle thought.
>
> "The reader will notice in the reproduction that Gott is protected by the Prussian shield and waves the good German sword. A minute study of the photograph reveals that Gott's toes are spread apart, as if they, too, were itching to claw at the sons of Britain.
>
> "Another feature of the exhibition was the photograph of a German poster showing the Kaiser seated in front of a table surrounded by his high military advisers, including von Hindenburg and von Tirpitz, father of the submarine warfare. The caption below this picture reads: 'Aus grosser Zeit,' which liberally translated means 'Great times.'
>
> "Still another exhibit in the collection shows a picture of the Kaiser modestly designated as 'a man with God.'"

ARE WE GROWING PROFANE?

THE "LOST BATTALION" furnishes us one of the famous stories of the war, and its leader, Major Whittlesey, one of its striking *mots*. When the Germans called on him to surrender, tho his force was lost in the depths of the Argonne forest and entirely surrounded, tho his men were famished and many of them wounded, with no prospect that relief could reach them, he shouted, "Go to hell!" And his men, despite their weariness and hunger, cheered so loudly that the Germans heard them from their observation-post. "The bit of profanity in the story," says the New York *Times*, "not even the most pious American would have deleted." Major Whittlesey's landlady maintains to an interviewer from the New York *Globe* that the officer "never was a swearing man." "Not a single oath have I heard from him in the seven years he lived here," she declares, "and I've seen him looking for a collar-button at that. But you wouldn't call his remark to the Germans swearing exactly—would you, now? It was just what I would call very good advice." The gentle forbearance of the Irish landlady is not shared by all observers of our Army's habit, tho much that is reported as profanity may belong in the category of what *The Globe* calls "the young major's classic reply," which, it avers, "will go down into history as one of the most picturesque incidents of the war." Mildly by the lay press, but alarmedly by the religious, the question is asked if we are "to be forced into a state of mind that will make profanity popular." Mr. Charles M. Schwab is reported to have used the word "damn" three times within twenty-four hours in addresses and interviews in Philadelphia, and "used it quite frankly for the tang and meaning it gave his sentence," says that city's *Evening Public Ledger*. It turns the matter over:



MADE IN GERMANY.

The German's idea of the Almighty, who punishes countries like England, which keep Germany from the sun.

"The word has an appeal of its own. It has music and force. One can hardly talk of the Kaiser without seizing on it. *Vide* Briggs. There are in legitimate English terms adequate for any shade of meaning, for any degree of force. But they aren't profane. And it is for the suggestion of profanity that the average speaker aches when he has to discuss the Hun. Nothing less will do."

The Ohio State Journal (Columbus) notes also the plentifulness of the words "hell" and "damn," during these days of war, and hopes "they will not grow in size and terror." For—

"In fact, anything worse actually weakens the impressiveness of the language. It is going to be hard to get rid of the 'hell' and 'damn,' even when the war is over, but it is hoped a less provocation will do away with these expletives. . . . These words are war-expletives, and so when peace returns the avoidance of them will come with it, for the purity of language is one of the conditions of peace. He who swears, even mildly, is at war with humanity. Any first-class psychology will tell you this."

The practise does not even find justification in good war-psychology, says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), tho it confesses to the "pretty generally accepted notion that the soldier has a special commission to swear." "In Shakespeare's day he 'swore a prayer or two' on waking, and since then he has the reputation of swearing about all the time." But—

"This war is a revelation of an evolution; it has been discovered that a man physically and morally healthy makes a much better soldier, and the leader of our armies in France, General Pershing, insists that one of the biggest factors in warfare is the spiritual development of the men. General Pershing does not swear; he used to in moderation, but he quit it, as he said, 'because it is useless and it shows lack of self-control, and the perfect soldier must have perfect control of himself.' We are wondering if the soldier has not defined this habit for those outside as well as those inside the ranks! Swearing reveals the lack of self-control, and self-control is essential to success anywhere."

The Watchman Examiner (Boston) seems to move in a whole world of blue smoke, for it feels that "if the overthrow of Germany and the Kaiser could be brought about by the volume of vociferousness, of verbal damning, the war would have been at an end long before this and the boys at home again," for—

"Such a flood of profanity, such exuberance of imagination in the devising of new forms of cursing, such abandon even on the part of good people to the delicious thrill of being able to say naughty words without censure or rebuke the world has never before seen. And the Kaiser is at the center of the maelstrom, the target of the universal execration. Newspapers carry cartoons showing various disagreeable conditions resulting from the war, ending with a picture in which the victim of these conditions is represented as shouting vehemently, 'Damn the Kaiser!' Automobiles go about the streets with red labels on their windshields bearing the startling words, 'To hell with the Kaiser!' The movies feature shows with the same lurid title. In ordinary conversation mild-tempered men and gracious women startle you with expressions concerning the war that barely, if at all, escape the profane. It would almost seem that as a people we are coming to regard profanity and patriotism as practically synonymous, and to gage the depth and sincerity of a man's love of country by the fluency and force with which he swears at Germany and the Kaiser.

"Perhaps the most singular—certainly from a religious and Christian point of view the most deplorable—feature of the situation is the way in which and the degree to which this delirium of thought and speech is entering into and taking control of the Church. The war seems for some of us to have jostled old ideas and demolished established standards, and to justify some things that we formerly considered wrong, and that in our innermost souls we still know to be wrong, terribly wrong. Hatred seems to be glorified when its object is the Hun. . . . . .

"The Church and the ministry have to-day an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate the fact that there is a difference between the spirit of Christ and the spirit of the world, but they can do it only by exhibiting the one in contrast to the other, not by bringing it down in conformity thereto. Let the speech of Christians in these terrible times be Christian. Let the message of the pulpit be pitched in higher key than the shoutings of the street. Nowhere should the note of patriotism, the love of the flag, the passion of sacrificial service of country and right and honor, be more strongly struck and persistently emphasized than in Church and pulpit. But we need to remember that the supreme urge is the setting forth in clear vision of vital principle, and not the clamor of hot and angry words. Swearing at the Kaiser is not the ultimate exemplification of loyalty, and profanity is not a synonym for patriotism. The wide prevalence of this vicious habit may reveal commendable intensity of conviction, but it also reveals a reprehensible forgetfulness of fundamental religious principles. Let us do more and swear less."

TO-DAY'S FATALISM CHALLENGED

A RENEWED CHALLENGE to fatalism is one of the spiritual by-products of this war. Boys in khaki are said to be going to the war with a belief something like this: "I was born in the year which makes me a draftee in this war. I must go because I am of proper age. I will be in certain battles; bullets and shrapnel will fly all about me, and I will be in constant danger of wounds and death. I can not help the danger. No use. I am fated either to escape the death or to be killed. Cause and effect determine all things." This formulation of doctrine is made by the Rev. Vernon Wade Wagar in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), who wonders if Christianity has no other belief for the brave people of this hour. He asks:

"Is every event so predetermined that it must happen inevitably? Are we to be resigned to an Omnipotence without a character? The Chaldeans believed the stars were a book of destiny. Born in a certain relation of certain stars, your life must turn out in a certain determined way. The Stoics also took faith in this absolute necessity which controls every life. Mohammedanism is a fatalistic religion—no accidents are possible; any defense or provision against possible danger is futile. Against Mohammedanism, our heaviest competitor, and the war-fatalism Christianity is having a struggle to the last ditch.

"God pity the soldier lad or the parent of such a lad who resigns himself to such a deadly thought. This is the hour of living hope. Imagine the psalmist becoming a fatalist in peace or war. We would never have heard of his song of despair. But because of his hope in God he still sings to us of his needy day. Hear him: 'Bless, the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction. . . . . .

"'He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.' . . . . . .

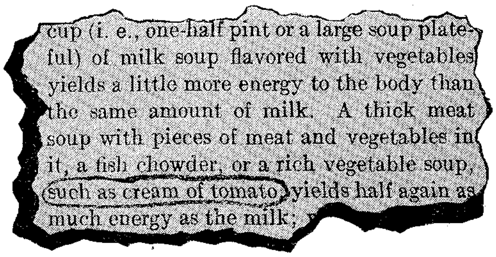
"Present-day experiences demand a surety other than the ordinary thinking will bring—the surety of Christian hope.

"The soldier or parent who constantly trusts God and lives the life of prayer to God and believes in God's personal care can do more for this hour of the world's Gethsemane than he who loses hope and says, 'Things must go as they go, and no one can help.' Hope helps with God, and there is a wonderful safety in this great expectation that is rooted in the promises of God."

The same theme treated from the lay angle by Mr. William Archer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), puts the common-sense view with vigorous frankness:

"Fatalism is not specially the creed of the trenches; it is the creed, or rather the theory, of most thinking men. But to suppose that fatalism implies, inculcates, or in any way encourages foolhardiness is to show a total misconception of its meaning. If I step off the pavement on the left-hand side of the street without looking to see whether a motor-bus is coming up behind me, I am not acting as a fatalist, but as a fool. If I run useless and purposeless risks of catching, and probably spreading, an infectious disease, I am not a fatalist, but little better than a criminal. It is, in fact, a sort of negation of fatalism to let fatalism influence our actions. In a vague, illogical way, we imply that it lies within our choice whether to be fatalists or not, forgetting that the very fatalism which impels us to do this or that is as much a part of the web of our fate as any other factor in the complex of forces which determines our action at any given moment. It is the part of the wise man to act wisely in whatever conjuncture he may find himself, knowing that it is quite as futile for him to contrive how to fulfil his fate as to contrive how to evade it."

"With vigor and vim in body and limb—
Campbell's Tomato just keeps me in trim!"



cup (i. e., one-half pint or a large soup plateful) of milk soup flavored with vegetables yields a little more energy to the body than the same amount of milk. A thick meat soup with pieces of meat and vegetables in it, a fish chowder, or a rich vegetable soup, such as cream of tomato yields half again as much energy as the milk;

So says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The above extract is a *photographic reproduction* from the *Weekly News Letter* issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Notice that it says a Cream of Tomato Soup yields 50 per cent. more energy than the same amount of milk. This fact—proven by the dietary specialists of the Department—is one evidence of the exceptional food value you get from

Campbell's Tomato Soup

It is not only a wholesome stimulus and appetizer but it has a special value in strengthening digestion and aiding the body processes which create energy and vigor.

By means of the improved Campbell method we retain completely the remarkable tonic properties of the fresh vine-ripened tomato in this tempting soup. And we heighten these qualities by skilful blending with other choice ingredients.

The contents of each can just as you receive it produces two cans of rich soup, perfectly cooked and seasoned—ready to serve on your table in three minutes

Simply by adding milk instead of water, you have a Cream of Tomato that is full of pure nourishment, delicious and economical. It involves no cooking cost for you, no labor, no waste.

You can make it even heartier by adding croutons, grated cheese, boiled rice or noodles. Served in any of these ways it becomes in itself a substantial part of the meal.

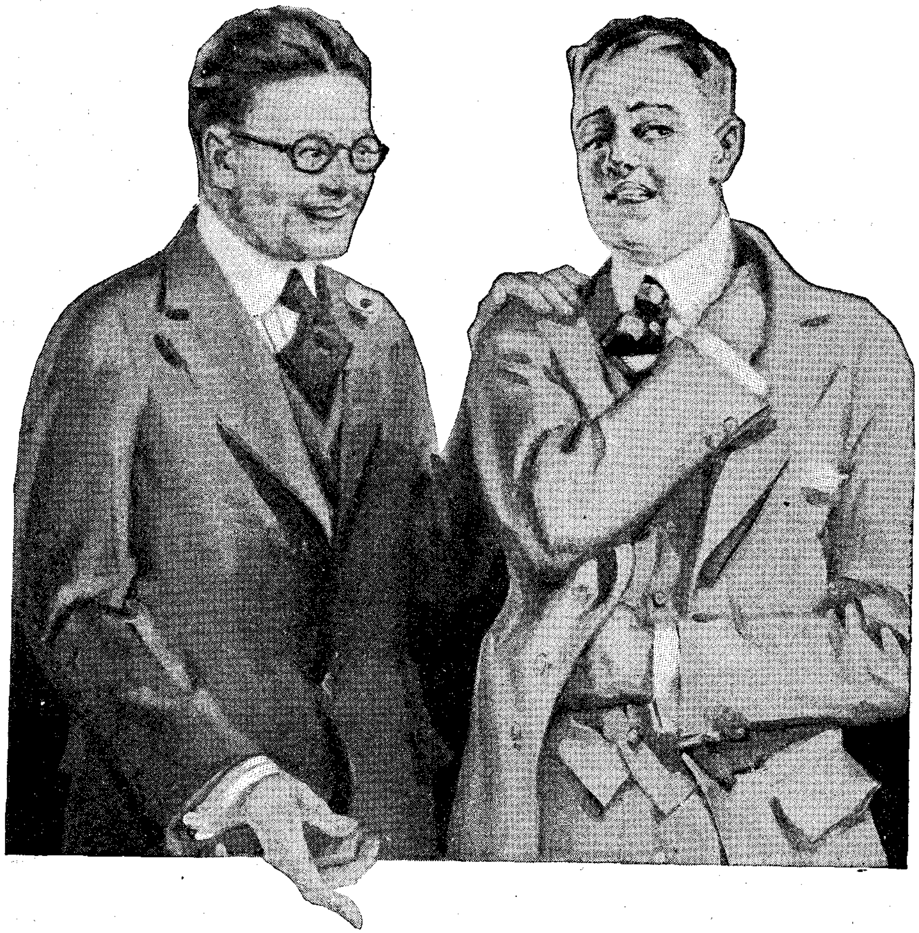
The practical way is to order *Campbell's Tomato Soup* by the dozen. In this way you save extra deliveries, and have it right at hand when you want it. How is your supply today?

21 kinds 12c a can

Campbell's
CONDENSED
TOMATO
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN N.J.

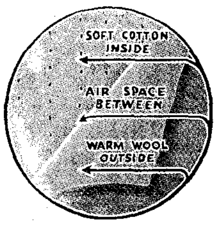
Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



Wear this—and be comfortable

Duofold Health Underwear



Because you get all the warmth and protection of *WOOL without* irritation to the skin. The wool in Duofold is all in a thin layer on the *outside* of the garment where it *doesn't touch the skin.*

A thin layer of soft cotton on the *inside* provides genuine bodily comfort.

And an Air Space between the two layers ventilates body and garment.

You keep *warm* outdoors and *comfortable* indoors. You are dressed for *protection against catching colds.*

Duofold Health Underwear Co.
Mohawk, N. Y.
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National Underwear Standards: "Duofold" for cold weather; "Rockinchair" for warm weather.

CURRENT POETRY

HAPPY love has so long been a rare theme with the poets that one must search among preponderating numbers of darker subjects for any trace of it. Love-songs tinged with loss and death and war are in sad plenty, but the gaiety and joy of love have withdrawn to await a happier day. Yet here and there in the isolation that love still creates for itself, "where time has no place, in the realm of pure art," some pleasant diversions are to be found, such as this serenade from Arthur Guiterman's "The Mirthful Lyre" (Harper & Brothers)

SERENADE TO VIDA

By Arthur Guiterman

When the slow
Afterglow
Leaves the hills of Ramapo,
When above the river's flow
 The owl is winging;
Pure as myrrh,
Breezes stir
Through the waving plumes of fir
Wafting balm of sleep to her
 That knows my singing.

Tender bright
Starry light
Softly touch her pillow white.
Little voices of the night,
 Uplifted clearly—
Cricket trill,
Whippoorwill,
Sigh of wind across the hill,
Echo through her slumber still,
 "He loves you dearly!"

The Century Company has brought out in a little volume the "Songs to A. H. R." of Cale Young Rice, love-songs of dignity as well as beauty, from which we quote:

WHEN THE WIND IS LOW

By Cale Young Rice

When the wind is low, and the sea is soft,
 And the far heat-lightning plays
On the rim of the West where dark clouds nest
 On a darker bank of haze;
When I lean at the rail with you that I love
 And gaze to my heart's content;
I know the heavens are there above—
 But you are my firmament.

When the phosphor-stars are thrown from the bow
 And the watch climbs up the shroud;
When the dim mast dips as the vessel slips
 Through the foam that seethes aloud;
I know that the years of our life are few,
 And fain as a bird to flee,
That time is as brief as a drop of dew—
 But you are eternity.

From "Motley, and Other Poems" (Henry Holt, New York) by Walter de la Mare, we take this song of magic:

INVOCATION

By Walter de la Mare

The burning fire shakes in the night,
 On high her silver candles gleam,
With far-flung arms enflamed with light,
 The trees are lost in dream.

Come in thy beauty! 'tis my love,
 Lost in far-wandering desire,
Hath in the darkling deep above
 Set stars and kindled fire.

The subdued gentleness that characterizes much of the poetry of Theodore Maynard, when he is not playing in his inimitable humorous fashion, may be felt in these lines from "Folly, and Other

Poems" (Erskine Macdonald, Limited, London):

NOCTURNE

By Theodore Maynard

When evening hangs her lamp above the hill
 And calls her children to her waiting hearth,
 Where pain is shed away and love and wrath,
And every tired head lies white and still—

Dear heart, will you not light a lamp for me,
 And gather up the meaning of the lands,
 Silent and luminous within your hands,
Where peace abides and mirth and mystery?

That I may sit with you beside the fire,
 And ponder on the thing no man can guess,
 Your soul's great majesty and gentleness,
Until the last sad tongue of flame expire.

In a small volume of preciousness both in make-up and content, "Bohemian Glass" (Blackwell, Oxford), appears this poem of the inevitability of love in woman's life:

QUI EMBRASSE S'EMBARRASSE

By Esther Lilian Duff

 Dreams or kisses—which to choose?
 There is so much to lose.

Leave me my dreams. At least in Fancy's treasury
My choice is free.
The silver moon depends so low that I
Tiptoe may pluck her from a sapphire sky
And hold her as a jewel: she is mine,
But all that made her beautiful is thine.

Leave me my dreams. Surely my castle by the sea
Shall comfort me.
My songs, my roses, and my fantasies—
At least you will not beggar me of these.
Yet who should see my roses, tell me who
Should rule my castle, hear my songs—but you?

Leave me my dreams. For you—you have so much
Life can not touch.
Let me forget—ah, for a little while—
That I have loved you, that I know your smile.
Surely some tender fancy of the night
May conjure up again an old delight,
But that all beauty dreams can fashion me
Does but reflect the loveliness of thee.

 Dreams or kisses—which to lose?
 In truth—I can not choose.

The same strain, in far different setting, sounds in this poem from Margaret Widdemer's "The Old Road to Paradise" (Henry Holt, New York), and the writer has cleverly added to the poignancy of the poem by casting it in Celtic mold:

"MARY, HELPER OF HEARTBREAK"

By Margaret Widdemer

Well, if the thing is over, better it is for me,
The lad was ever a rover, loving and laughing free,
Far too clever a lover not to be having still
A lass in the town and a lass by the road and a lass by the farther hill—
Love on the field and love on the path and love in the woody glen—
(Lad, will I never see you, never your face again?)

Ay, if the thing is ending now I'll be getting rest,
Saying my prayers and bending down to be stilled and blest,
Never the days are sending hope till my heart is sore
For a laugh on the path and a voice by the gate and a step on the shieling floor—
Grief on my ways and grief on my work and grief till the evening's dim—
(Lord, will I never hear it, never a sound of him?)

Sure, if it's done forever, better for me that's wise,
Never the hurt, and never the tears in my aching eyes,
No more the trouble ever to hide from my asking folk

STYLE HEADQUARTERS
Where Society Brand Clothes are Sold

This sign identifies the "Style Headquarters" in your town. It's the store to go to for the smart things in men's wear.

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Society Brand Clothes

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So today you can go to "Style Headquarters" and slip on a Society Brand overcoat—or suit—knowing that you are getting clothes that are just as good, and styles that are really *more* attractive than any you have had.

We offer you the highest degree of hand tailoring that your money can buy—and style that stays in because it is built in. The store that sells Society Brand has the courage to pay our prices knowing that cheaper clothes would cost you more per year and never make you look so well dressed.

Always look for the label—Society Brand—when you buy a suit or overcoat. It's our pledge to you of unqualified satisfaction.

Take a moment to write us for the Winter Style Book.

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In Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited
CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
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EVERY BRANCH OF
MILITARY SERVICE
AS WELL AS
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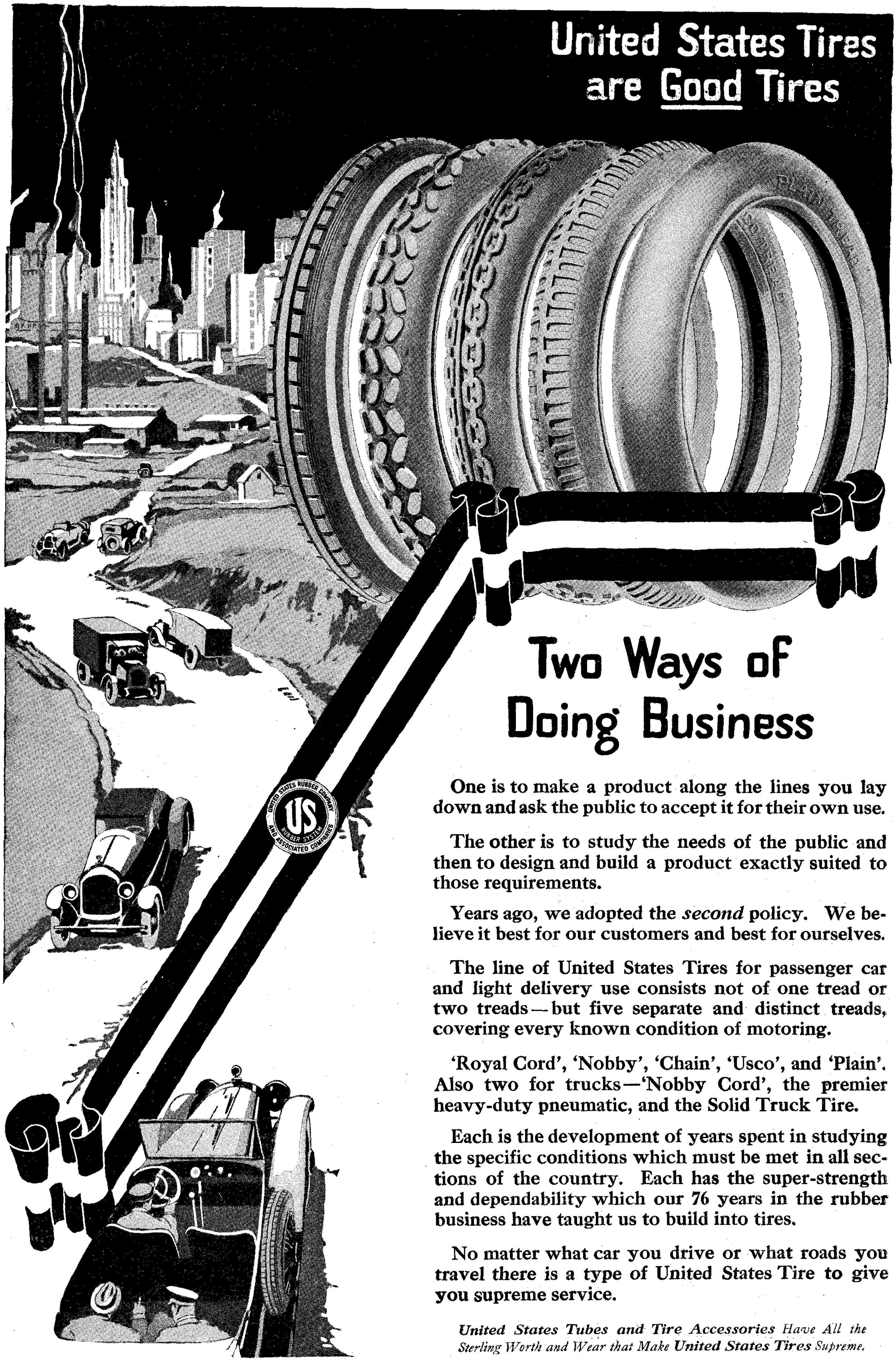

Two Ways of Doing Business

One is to make a product along the lines you lay down and ask the public to accept it for their own use.

The other is to study the needs of the public and then to design and build a product exactly suited to those requirements.

Years ago, we adopted the *second* policy. We believe it best for our customers and best for ourselves.

The line of United States Tires for passenger car and light delivery use consists not of one tread or two treads—but five separate and distinct treads, covering every known condition of motoring.

'Royal Cord', 'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco', and 'Plain'. Also two for trucks—'Nobby Cord', the premier heavy-duty pneumatic, and the Solid Truck Tire.

Each is the development of years spent in studying the specific conditions which must be met in all sections of the country. Each has the super-strength and dependability which our 76 years in the rubber business have taught us to build into tires.

No matter what car you drive or what roads you travel there is a type of United States Tire to give you supreme service.

***United States Tubes and Tire Accessories** Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make **United States Tires** Supreme.*

Beat of my heart at click o' the latch, and throb
if his name is spoke;
Never the need to hide the sighs and the flushing
thoughts and the fret,
And after awhile my heart will hush and my
hungering hands forget. . . .
Peace on my ways, and peace in my step, and
maybe my heart grown light—
(*Mary, helper of heartbreak, send him to me to-night!*)

And here it is again in the distinctly lyrical muse of Ruth Pitter, in *The New Age* (London):

SONG

By Ruth Pitter

The end of true love is to sit and mourn—
Heigh-ho, the end of love!
Under the shadow of the naked thorn,
With his thin boughs above.

The end of true love is to lie and weep—
Heigh-ho, to weep alone!
On the cold bosom of the mountain steep,
By a gray boulder stone.

The end of true love is to fare forth far—
Heigh-ho, the empty ways!
To the bare places where the great winds are,
And there to spend his days.

The end of true love is a sorry end,
Heigh-ho, the weary death!
Marvel it is that every man should tend
Poor love, that vanisheth.

Love's is a life not any leech may save;
So, since he's fair,
And thou must full soon lay him in his grave,
Be love thy care.

Curiously enough, we find this more philosophical statement from the man's point of view in *The Anglo-Italian Review* (London):

TO——

By Gerald Crow

Can't we be brave about it? You can't measure
Love by mere days.
It has an end, and years or days of pleasure
Are all one then. Just having loved is treasure
For us always.

The little time we had was time enough.
Yea, if we keep
Strong hold on this intense possession of love,
They can not hurt our happiness thereof
Nor make us weep.

It is enough. Let us be comforted
Considering this.
They can not silence one word we have said,
Or take away from us alive or dead
Even one kiss.

In his collection "City Tides" (Doran & Co.), Archie Austin Coates views the end of love otherwise:

THANKS

By Archie Austin Coates

For all the murmured words you did not say,
And all the hours beneath the star-shot blue
Unspent by us; and for the gold and gay
Midsummer noons we never shared . . . my
thanks to you.

Ay, and for all the messages of cheer
And tenderness unsent, and for the true
Deep gaze of understanding, that the drear
And gray beclouded days found not . . . my
thanks to you.

For all that might have made our few days rare,
But which you did not give, my thanks are due;
For you have made an ending I could bear,
Which otherwise had rent me, so . . . my thanks
to you.

Love lost and saved by death is the more timely and beautiful subject for poems of regret. *The Enterprise*, of Beaumont, Texas, publishes such a one:

WHILE SUMMERS PASS

By Aline Michaelis

Summer comes and summer goes,
Buds the primrose, fades the rose;
But his footfall on the grass,
Coming swiftly to my door,
I shall hear again no more,
Tho a thousand summers pass.

Once he loved the clovers well,
Loved the larkspur and bluebell,
And the scent the plum-blooms yield;
But strange flowers his soul beguiled,
Pallid lilies, laurels wild,
Blooming in a crimson field.

So he plucked the laurels there,
And he found them sweet and fair
In that field of blood-red hue;
And, when on a summer night
Moonlight drenched my clovers white,
Lo! He plucked Death's lilies, too.

It may be that e'en to-night,
In the Gardens of Delight,
Where his shining soul must dwell,
He has found some flowers more sweet
Than the clovers at my feet,
Some celestial asphodel.

But while summer comes and goes,
With the primrose and the rose
Comes his footfall on the grass—
Gladly, lightly to my door—
I shall hear it echo o'er,
Tho a thousand summers pass.

The story is told very delicately in this poem from *The Century:*

SONG

By Edward J. O'Brien

She goes all so softly,
Like a shadow on the hill,
A faint wind at twilight
That stirs, and is still.

She weaves her thoughts whitely,
Like doves in the air,
Tho a gray mound in Flanders
Clouds all that was fair.

Poet Lore has this message from the soldier-lover:

L'ENVOI

By Alison Hastings

The thousand things I could not say
Before I crossed the sea,
Dear love, the words I could not speak,
And all you are to me;

The thousand dreams I could not dream
When Life for gold did dance,
Are Life to me, dear love, since Death
Became a dream, in France.

The thousand things I can not write,
The things that I would do,
Shall all be yours, dear love, when God
Shall send me home, to you.

Love at its highest and purest is here:

LOVE'S LANTERN

By Joyce Kilmer

Because the road was steep and long
And through a dark and lonely land,
God set upon my lips a song
And put a lantern in my hand.

Through miles on weary miles of night
That stretch relentless on my way
My lantern burns serene and white,
An unexhausted cup of day.

O golden lights and lights like wine,
How dim your boasted splendors are.
Behold this little lamp of mine:
It is more starlike than a star!

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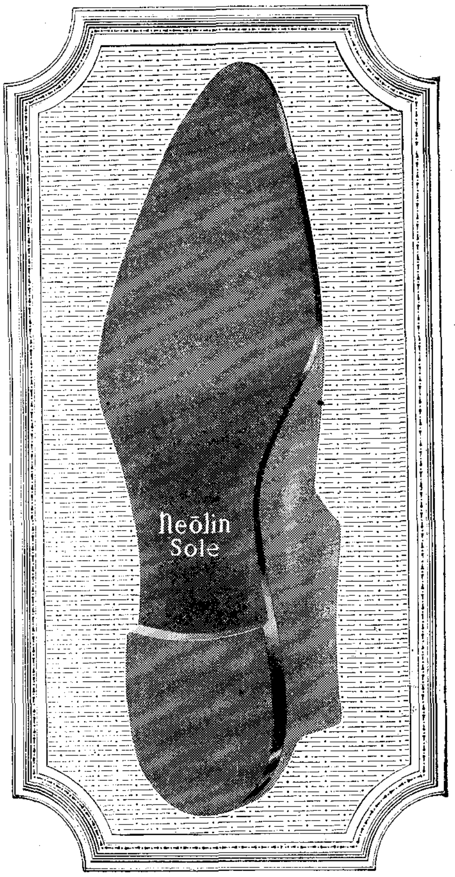

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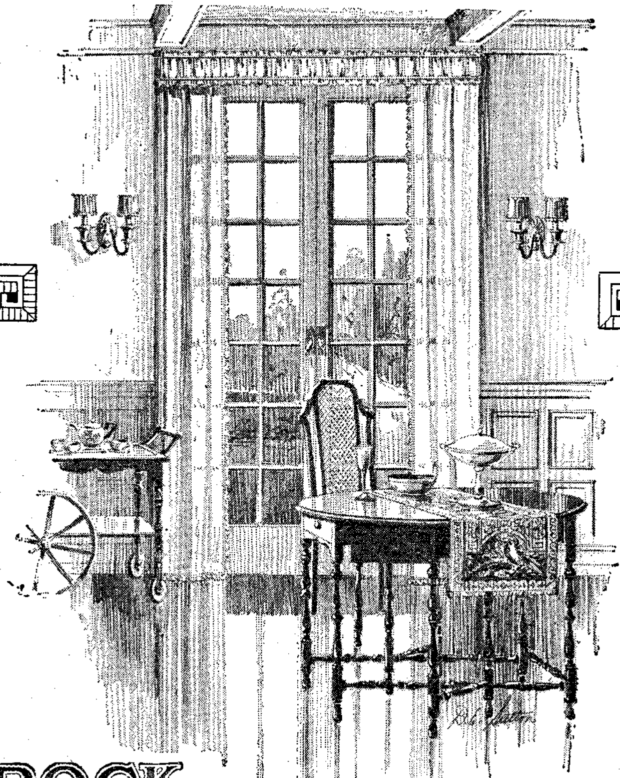

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Considering the long life of their silk-like beauty and velvety touch, their soft colorings and individual character, you can find no better material for your Fall draperies than "KAPOCK" Drapery Fabrics.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LEARNING TO RUN A RAILROAD IN THE DARK

PICTURE a pitch black night with the wind roaring and dashing sheets of rain into your eyes, to the accompaniment of thunder and lightning; and you on a tiny train where every car is full of high explosives; the track may have been shattered since the last train passed, and you may drop into a yawning crater-hole, you and your dangerous freight. To that add the fact that there must not be a glimmer of a light and you will begin to understand why they train men, especially for the battle-line railroads.

Where? In Camp Sherman, where the "R. N. & T." serves the camp and trains men for a service which saves many precious lives and helps along the good work of "licking the Huns." Seen in some park, it might be taken for a children's road; but it isn't; it's a real man's road.

In its early days, some nine months ago, it used to break down and carefully avoid running on schedule time, so the boys christened it "R. N. & T.," which, being translated, means, "Runs Now and Then." *The Railroad Man's Magazine* tells us it is now quite a model road used to train men for work at the battle-front. We quote:

> Officially the road is a narrow-gage "dummy system," used to haul camp-supplies. Obviously so, but its most important function is to train men of the Eighty-third Division to do this sort of work in France.
>
> It required a master mind to conceive this invaluable practise for Uncle Sam's men before being sent to France. Lieut. Bond S. Neff, in charge of camp transportation, is the creator and general manager of the R. N. & T.
>
> With all the pride of craft of a general manager of a transcontinental line, he leads the way to the little round-house, and shows you his varied types of cars. Yes, they're little, but the life of your boy and my boy may be saved through training with these toys. And Lieutenant Neff is seeing that the training is thorough.
>
> The R. N. & T., Lieutenant Neff explained, has ten miles of track of two-foot gage, this being the type used in Europe for transportation to the front-line trenches.
>
> The road circles the camp, with spurs to essential points, such as the rear of the great storehouses.
>
> Work on its construction was begun last July, when they began building; and it proved very useful in hauling lumber and other supplies for the camp.
>
> Now that Lieut. Bond Neff has the work well in hand and has turned from sending big Moguls over mountains, at a seventy-mile-an-hour clip, to operating trench-dummy railways, he claims he could put such a system into place anywhere in half a day, and would require only twenty-five men to help him do it, for he uses track that is portable and which can be laid over any type of country.
>
> This track comes in sections fifteen feet long; steel ties are employed, and almost as soon as they are dropt at the point where wanted, the track is ready to lay.
>
> Here at Camp Sherman, the dummy rail-

Leviathan-Anaconda Belting

FOR POWER TRANSMISSION, CONVEYING AND ELEVATING

Keep the Home Wheels Turning

THE great army of labor is out to win the war for America. It asks for tools and for efficient power with which to run them.

The intelligent worker knows that his eight hours of steady labor may become equal to only seven hours or even less just because of a slipping, or an inefficient belt.

For his own protection he has learned to know the good belt by name.

War-workers everywhere know Main Belting Company's Leviathan-Anaconda as the belting that is helping them increase their daily average output.

Because of toughness, freedom from stretch and slip, resistance to heat, steam and chemical fumes, Leviathan-Anaconda might be called "Liberty Belting," particularly adapted to winning the war.

However, no *scientific* belt can be an every-purpose belt. For this reason we are listing the uses for which Leviathan-Anaconda belts are made and for which no belts of any material are their equal.

Industry	Uses	Specific Advantages	War Work
Brick Yards	Throughout	Toughness in resisting abrasion	All fire brick
Stone Plants	Throughout	Toughness in resisting abrasion	—
Sand Plants	All uses except conveying *wet* sand	Toughness in resisting abrasion	—
Mining	All uses except elevators and conveyors handling *wet* abrasive materials	Toughness in resisting abrasion	Wholly on war work
Fertilizer	All uses except direct contact with acids	Ability to resist fumes and drying dust	Wholly on war work
Cotton Oil	Throughout except serpentine linter drive	Does not dry out	Wholly on war work
Lumber Mills **Saw Mills**	All uses except small pulleys and belts running over 6000 feet per minute, or drives frequently shifted	Stands exposure to weather. Stands up under sudden shifting loads	Shipbuilding Aeroplane parts Cantonments
Woodworking Mills	Throughout with exceptions as above	Even running at high speeds	Shipbuilding Munitions Aeroplane parts Cantonments
Textile	Throughout except small pulleys and frequently shifting drives	Lack of stretch. Even running. Resistance to moisture in dye houses	Uniforms
Powder Chemicals	Throughout except small pulleys and direct acid contact	Load pulling ability. Resistance to acid fumes and moisture	Wholly on war work
Shoes	Throughout except brush shaft drives	Keeps production up to standard through elimination of slip	Army shoes
Machine Shops	Everything except small pulleys or too frequent shifting	Increased production through lack of stretch and slip. Especially efficient on drop hammers. Resistance to sudden shocks, heat, dust. Resistance to abrasion and taking up load, especially on tumblers	Ordnance
Forge Shops			Munitions
Foundries			Transport and Supplies
Steel	Everything except hot saws	Eliminates shutting down rolling mill and other important drives to take up stretch	Wholly on war work
Pulp and Paper	Throughout except small pulleys	Resistance to moisture and steam	Export Packing
Tanneries	Throughout except small pulleys	Resistance to chemical fumes, heat—hard, slow pulls	Army equipment
Canners	Transmission throughout	Resistance to heat, moisture, weather conditions	Wholly Army supply
Flour and Grain	Throughout except small pulleys	Retains pull and pliability under drying dust	Foodstuffs for Army and Allies

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MAIN BELTING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

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LINCOLN

The Motors That Run Under Water

This Lincoln Motor operating under water is more than a "stunt" to catch your eye—it is a practical demonstration of reliability.

Every day in hundreds of plants throughout this country Lincoln Motors are doing their work under conditions just as bad as this. In acids and fumes of chemical works, in the slop and steam of the packing house, in the dust and dirt of the foundry, in every place where motors are severely tried, Lincoln Motors have made good.

Many a skeptic has been converted to the use of electric motor drive in his factory by this simple, striking exhibition of what a really good motor will stand.

It is true that few plants require a motor to operate under such difficulties. Any wise plant manager gives a motor the best care circumstances allow, but there is a feeling of added security in a motor that such abuse cannot harm.

"Link Up With Lincoln"

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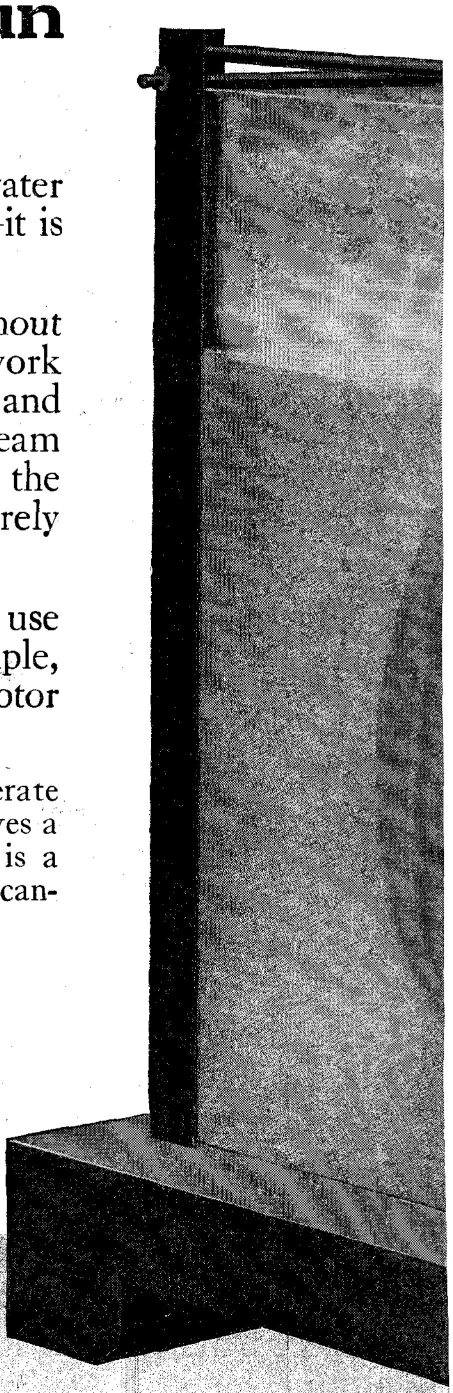
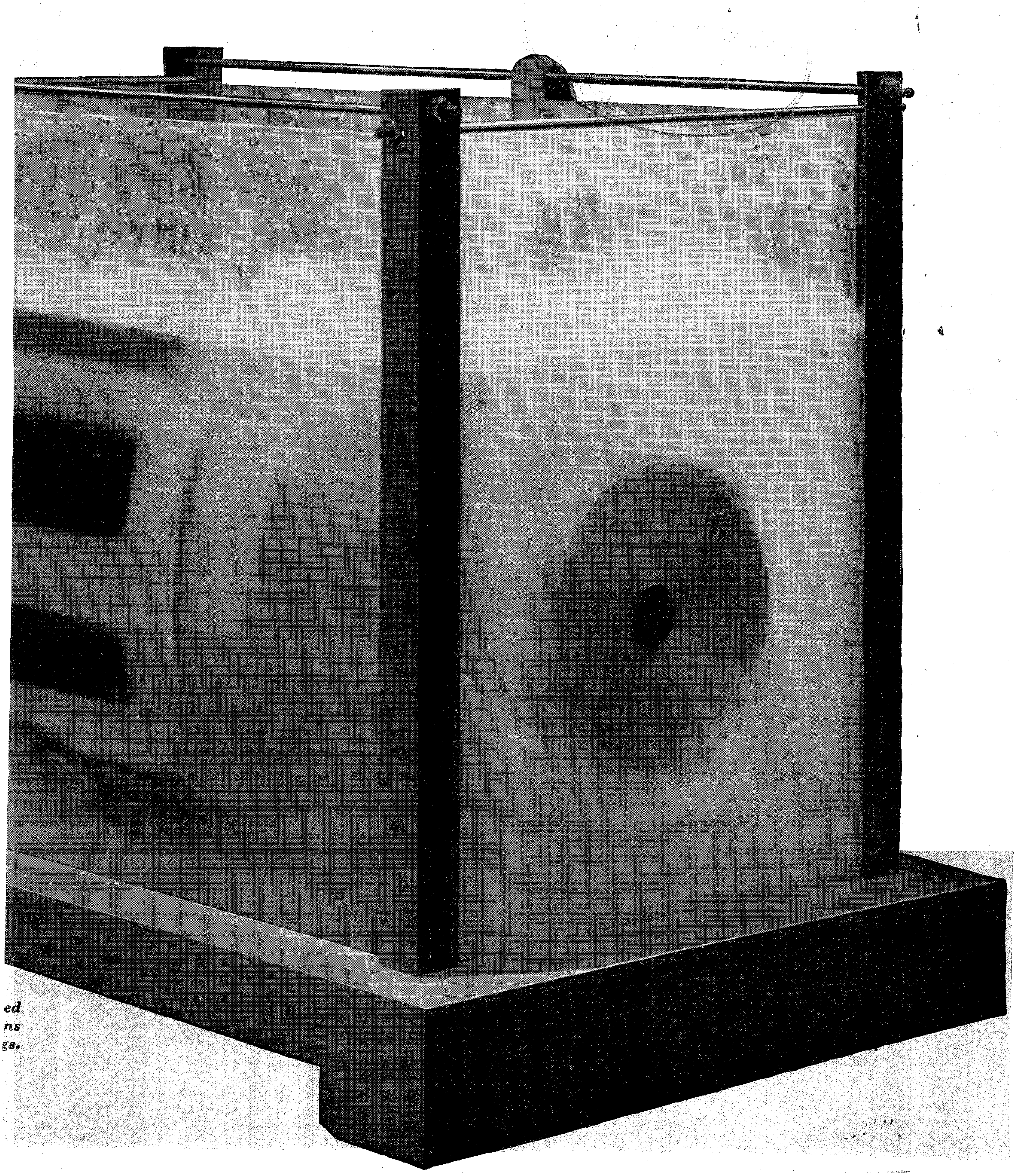


This Standard Lincoln Mo
under water at exhibitions an
over 3 years without damage

Lincoln Electric Motors are especially suited for the following classes of industrial plants:

- **Paper Mills**
- **Chemical Works**
- **Clay Plants**
- **Metal Mines**
- **Creameries**
- **Woodworking Plants**
- **Packing Houses**
- **Ice Plants**
- **Refrigerating Plants**
- **Quarries**
- **Pumping Stations**
- **Coal Mines**
- **Bakeries**
- **Foundries**
- **Salt Works**
- **Textile Mills**

MOTORS



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The LIBERTY JUNIOR Moistener and TIEDY Tape

Something New—worth while

WORTH while because the Liberty Junior Moistener and Tiedy Tape have countless time, labor and money saving uses in home, store and office.

Tiedy Tape is tough, pliable gummed tape that sticks tight and binds securely. A few of its uses are listed below. Many more will suggest themselves to you.

The Liberty Junior Moistener, besides moistening Tiedy Tape evenly and efficiently, also moistens envelope flaps, stamps, labels—gummed surfaces of all kinds. Made of white porcelain and brass, heavily nickel plated, it is sanitary and simple—a worth while labor, time and money saver for every home, office and store. (Price, without tape, $1.50).

Tiedy Tape is furnished in rolls of various colors 250 feet in length, ¾ inch to 2 inches in width. Cost, per roll, 12 cents up.

for the STORE

OFFICE

HOME

If you cannot conveniently obtain Liberty Products in your locality, send $1.80 and we will ship, prepaid, a Liberty Junior and two rolls of Tiedy Tape.

In the Store and Office
Sealing Packages and Bottles.
Repairing Torn Labels, Broken Packages.
Labelling Canisters, Shelves and Files.
Sealing Packages of Poison, Mailing Coins.
Repairing Torn Folders and Books.
Labelling and Sealing Mailing Tubes.
Sealing Christmas Packages.
Binding Odd Shaped Bundles.
Attaching Signs to Windows.
Sealing Packages of Private Papers.

In the Home
Sealing Packages Moth Proof.
Labelling Jams and Jellies.
Repairing Torn Patterns.
Labelling Linen Drawers.
Repairing Toys and Books.
Sealing for Fumigation.
Making Garden Seed Tape.
Sealing Christmas Packages.
Sealing Bottles or Packages.
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The Liberty Tape Moistener, our big size, and Liberty Tape are used by the country's largest manufacturers for sealing corrugated and fibre board cases. Liberty Tape can be had in any width, color or weight, printed in our establishment with your advertising matter if desired.

The Liberty Tape Moistener accommodates Liberty tape up to four inches in width. Sent prepaid on receipt of $5

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Mills: Bellows Falls, Vt. 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y.

way is equipped with ten gasoline locomotives, of three- and six-ton size respectively.

The trains of the baby railway can easily make thirty miles an hour if required, and no doubt will do so near the firing-lines. Here at Camp Sherman the usual speed is eight to ten miles an hour.

They use an electric search-light at night, with a beam much like that of an auto-light. But recently, when General Glenn came back from "over there," he insisted on having conditions as they are at the front, so now they are railroading at Camp Sherman in the dark, as they will do later in the war-zone. The men are forbidden to carry lanterns. Only a small pocket-flash is permitted, to use in coupling the cars, which must be done by hand.

The platforms and bodies of the cars are built by the soldiers themselves. As many as fifteen or sixteen cars are run in each train. The engines are able to haul sixty tons if necessary. Some power for their size!

These trains, small as they are, will be a mighty factor in success in the war. Given the order, Lieutenant Neff can have a ten- or fifteen-car train out on the line with five hundred men aboard, ready to move almost before you could say Jack Robinson.

The article points out that it is wonderful the amount of work that this baby road can do; the locomotives are of the gasoline type, the three-ton one using five gallons of "gas" for twelve running hours. To proceed:

"Operating a military train," Lieutenant Neff says, "differs from operating a civil train in that, in the case of the military, we go on the assumption that everything is unsafe, where, with the other, the case is exactly opposite. Here we assume that we must be supercautious in everything.

"We have one hundred and twenty men in our outfit, which is known officially as the Transportation Department, Narrow-Gage Detachment.

"The most interesting phase, on this side the sea, is, of course, the making ready for the work in Europe.

"For weeks, for example, we have been hauling all supplies at night, that is, well after actual dark, with no lights, to accustom the men to the conditions they will face over there. Overseas, you see," he explained, "all movements, if possible, are reserved till night.

"We will not take these trains along, as all equipment is furnished over there, even the personal equipment of the men.

"The drill in this night work is unique in all American railroading. The least possible noise—the greatest possible speed—the biggest effort to get there, is the rule.

"Once in Europe, we will camouflage the cars; or, better still, where possible, we will run the cars through the communicating trenches, probably even covering those over.

"The men are worked in day and night shifts, so that they may never lose alertness through exhaustion. We load in the afternoons, starting at 1 P.M., and then hold in the yards till dark. Usually this means about eight at night. Then the signal is given, and off we ride. Here at Sherman the camp is divided into four sectors and there is a regular train for each. Each man aboard knows where he is to run and where to drop the cars in his section.

"That, as soon as possible, will be the rule in France—utter familiarity with the route, night and day.

"We use a hand-switch, with ground-throw, when we must, otherwise the trains run on and on and on!"

Lieutenant Neff does not like to emphasize the big service the road he has built is already doing the Government, saving it hundreds of dollars daily in moving supplies about the camp, for he is modest concerning his share in the achievement.

Instead, he likes to dwell on the value of the drill given, night after night, in railroading in the dark.

If you can manage, somehow, to get aboard one of these trains, you'll find enough lure and thrill to it to satisfy you. Riding into the black pall of darkness, hearing the sentries challenge, seeing gleaming bayonets pointed your way, where a pale moon for an instant reveals a sentry, then you are through the lines—and glad of it.

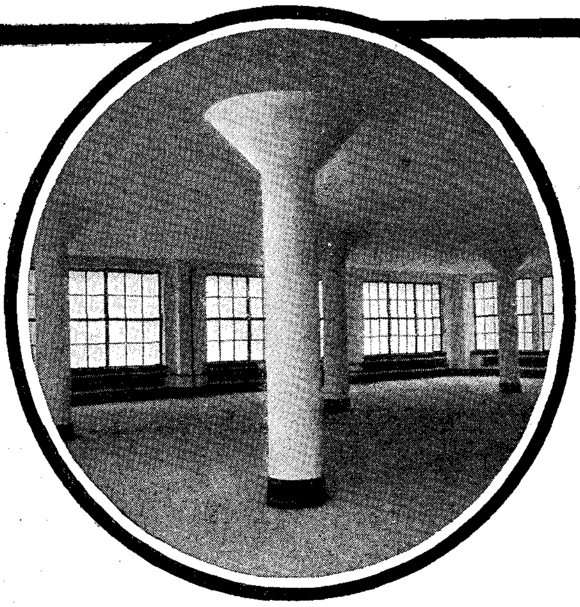
The men are working, as they say, on a road whose terminal is Berlin; they've got through tickets, and no Hun can stop them. To conclude:

> The actual fighting man isn't the only soldier who is helping to lick the Hun. The merchant-sailor who mans the new ships of the United States Shipping Board, his Navy brother who serves the guns that protect him from the ever-present menace of the submarine, the soldier-stevedore who unloads the cargoes of munitions and supplies at a port "somewhere in France," the army railroader who hauls them to the zone of operations, and last, but by no means least, the boys in olive-drab who, on motor-trucks and narrow-gage railroad lines, take up food and ammunition to the men in the trenches—all are doing their bit, and doing it well.
>
> The Service of Supply has its heroes as well as the actual fighting branches of the Army. It is for this most necessary work that Lieutenant Neff is training his men at Camp Sherman. And when they get "over there" they'll keep the wheels a-turning.

"COOTIES" ORGANIZED AS GERMAN SPIES

SCIENTIFIC investigation of the "cootie," that terrible plague of the Allied soldiers, reveals the fact that the beastie not only can talk, but that he is a trained German spy. By the use of powerful microphones the very chatter of the "cooties" has been recorded, and it shows to what depths of savagery and depravity the Huns can descend. At any rate, this is the report of Maj. D. Poan, in France, to Pierson W. Banning, secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in Los Angeles, as published in *The Herald* of that city. He says:

> Our department has been cooperating with the medical department in investigating the "cootie." Strange as it may seem, we have come to the conclusion that the "cooties" are of German extraction and *Kultur*, and have been bred to a high state of development far beyond that which they assume in their natural wild state.
>
> Not only has the medical department discovered that they carry trench-fever germs and many other cultures, but experimenting has shown them to have certain traits that, until recently, have been entirely overlooked, because unexpected. Not only do they have instincts that go with their species, but apparently by careful breeding by the Germans they have awakened new and unexpected possibilities.
>
> We have finally confirmed what at first was considered mere coincident. Talk



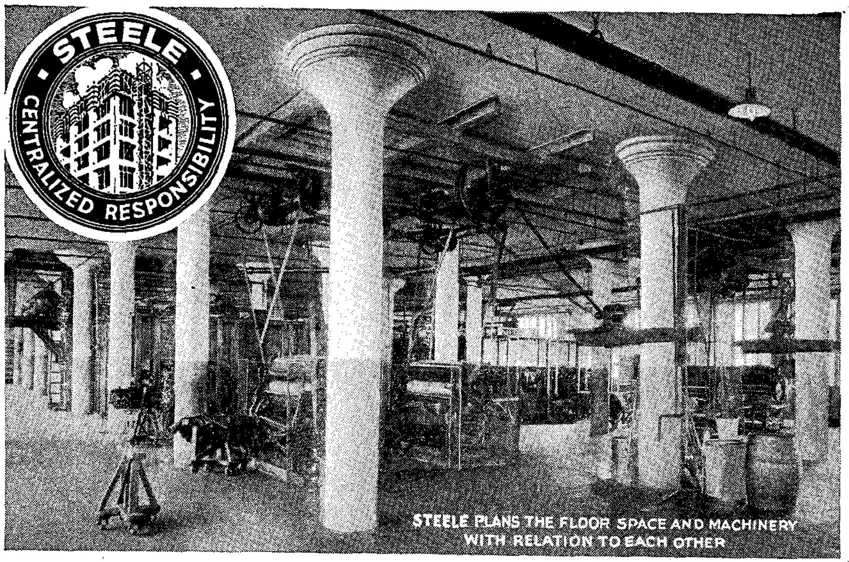
This Column may mean loss of Production

It may be so placed that through inability to properly locate machinery there is a waste of floor space and attendant loss of factory efficiency.

STEELE'S IDEA

of industrial construction is to carefully study *in advance of building* all requirements of the business, then to make the plant exactly meet those requirements. Steele designs and erects the buildings, plans and installs the mechanical equipment, and guarantees the whole as *an efficient operating unit.*

Wm. Steele & Sons Company
Engineers and Constructors
PHILADELPHIA TORONTO
Established 54 Years



STEELE PLANS THE FLOOR SPACE AND MACHINERY WITH RELATION TO EACH OTHER

QUAKER
ROLLED
WHITE OATS
WEIGHT 1 LB 4 OZ NET
The Quaker Oats Company
Wm Meade Prince

Costing 12c to 13c Contains 2490 Calories

It Looks Big

When You Figure Its Food Value

Meat Costs 8 Times as Much per Calory

The small package of Quaker Oats contains 2490 calories of food. It costs 12 to 13 cents.

The calory is the energy unit used to measure food.

Quaker Oats equals in food value—approximately—the following amounts of other staple foods:

Measured by Calories
One 13c Package Quaker Oats Equals

3 lbs. Round Steak	3½ qts. Milk
3 lbs. Leg of Lamb	2 lbs. White Bread
5 lbs. Young Chicken	7 lbs. Potatoes

Figure what you pay for these foods. You will find that meat foods—for the same calories—cost 8 to 14 times as much as Quaker Oats. Then compare them.

Calories Per Pound

Round Steak	890	Eggs	720
Young Chicken	505	Quaker Oats	1810

Thus Quaker Oats—the food of foods—has from 2 to 3 times the calory value. Yet all are good foods, and some are indispensable.

Use Quaker Oats to bring down the food-cost average. Make it your breakfast. Serve it fried. Mix it with your flour foods to add flavor and save wheat. Each dollar's worth used to displace meat saves you about $8, measured by the calories supplied.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Flavory Flakes

The reason for Quaker Oats is super flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

When such a grade sells at no extra price, it is due to yourself that you get it.

12 to 13c and 30 to 32c Per Package
Except in Far West and South

(2003)

about the "cootie" being fond of humans; why, they are so fond of them they have, by close association with their scientific breeders, taken on many of the traits and characteristics of their masters. Not only this, but they are susceptible to training in a remarkable way.

In one enclosure where we have corralled some hundreds of thousands of the beasties, we have divided these insects into groups, according to characteristics, size, strength, mental endowment, and some other classifications.

Our department has been studying them with the greatest care ever since certain suspicions were aroused by things they did, which, until recently, have passed notice.

Among the most noticeable traits of these vermin is that of clannishness and loyalty to one another. It is surprizing how they travel in groups, and defend one another in every possible way. We have discovered that they have their own form of organization and certain community interests, and leaders that direct and manage their collective interests in so far as is possible when scattered about as generally they are.

Certain old-time notions about the cootie's tricks and customs have been corrected by the investigators and timely light is thrown upon their modern activities. The Major states:

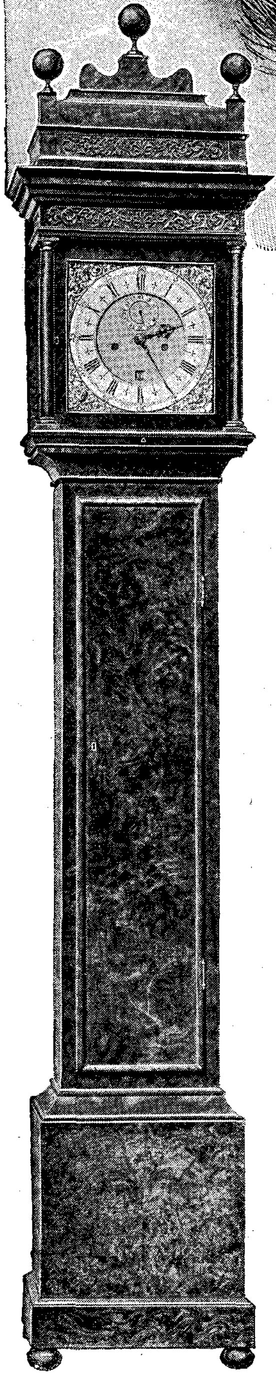
Contrary to the usual belief, the "cootie" is not necessarily a permanent institution once established in some choice, warm-blooded soldier. It is true that the newer generations constantly coming on are apt to remain until they begin to increase in too large numbers. But all this time they manage to keep in contact with one another, that is, one group or colony with the colonies near by and around them. Often the "cooties" delegated to act as runners and carry messages to other colonies are killed or injured or for some other cause never reach their destination. However, they are wonderfully successful even then.

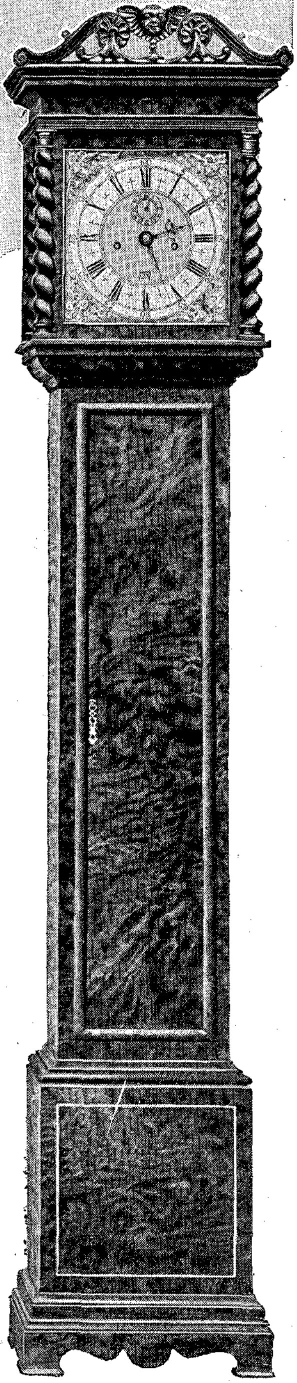
Let me go somewhat into detail to show how they keep their lines of communication alive. Here is a detail of cooties that have been living on Private Bill. Bill is in the front lines, and, according to the laws or nature of the cootie, these messengers every so often, which is apt to be several times a day, if that be possible, pass from one location to another, either by attaching themselves to another person, to a rat or some other animal that may be convenient.

When the sun rises in the morning or when it warms up they usually begin to circulate and reach their destination. They do not like the cold.

They have wonderful powers of direction and ability to know where others are located, even at many, many yards away. It may be that there is an odor that attracts them to their leaders, but whatever it is, they make every effort to get to them as fast as possible. We have discovered that "cooties" will cross a space of one hundred feet in a very short time, once they have favorable conditions. Bright, warm weather is best for quick action.

Then, too, we have noticed something stranger still about the various groupings of "cooties." We have determined that they have a language of their own which powerful microphones intensify to a point that makes audible their chatter, so to speak. And then, to make it even more surprizing, we one day ran across a German





Grandfather's Clock

That is what generation after generation named this beautiful timepiece, this beloved heirloom, this love-wrought furniture held as a priceless family relic for over two hundred years. Its worth beyond money. Its associations the very life of the immortal dead who created its beauty and service for us to treasure and to keep.

Have you a Grandfather's Clock? What is there more lovely as a work of art, or more useful as a gift to enshrine the family pride, to be a perpetual memorial of home and name for your children and their children's children.

Waltham has kept alive upon this continent the enduring, simple beauty of these Old World and Colonial masterpieces.

A Waltham Grandfather's Clock is made with the same care, given the same distinction as a work of art, enshrines the same grace of architecture, and is even a more perfect clock, in accuracy and workmanship, than these glorious old examples which illustrate our page.

It is because the Waltham horological standards are so high, so inventively creative, so embracing of all that is best in clock and watch making in the past and in the present that the fame of Waltham Clocks and Watches has gone to the uttermost ends of the earth.

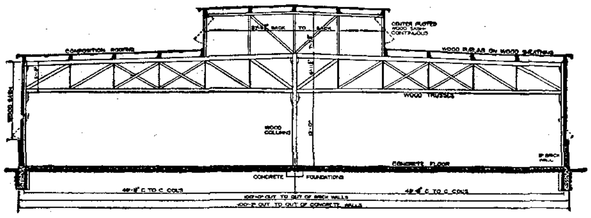
Your dealer can tell you about the Waltham Grandfather's Clock. From him you can purchase it or a Waltham Watch that will give you that distinction in beauty and accuracy of timekeeping associated with the name of Waltham all over the world.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

In Steel

Austin Standards


COMPOSITION ROOFING
BACK TO BACK
CENTER PIVOTED WOOD SASH CONTINUOUS
WOOD TRUSSES
WOOD COLUMNS
CONCRETE FLOOR
CONCRETE
FOUNDATIONS
C TO C COLS
OUT TO OUT OF BRICK WALLS
OUT TO OUT OF CONCRETE WALLS

©

The Austin Type of Timber Truss—The Timber Truss carries the usual advantages of wood construction. It has large openings and few members.

In buildings where large openings are required for heating and ventilating ducts the Timber Truss is recommended.

The Austin Standards in Wood Construction—The Austin Company is prepared to duplicate its Standard Buildings in either the Lattice or Timber Truss Construction. Austin Engineers are immediately available for the preparation of special designs in wood or steel.

THE
AUSTIN METHOD

The Government says; "conserve steel."

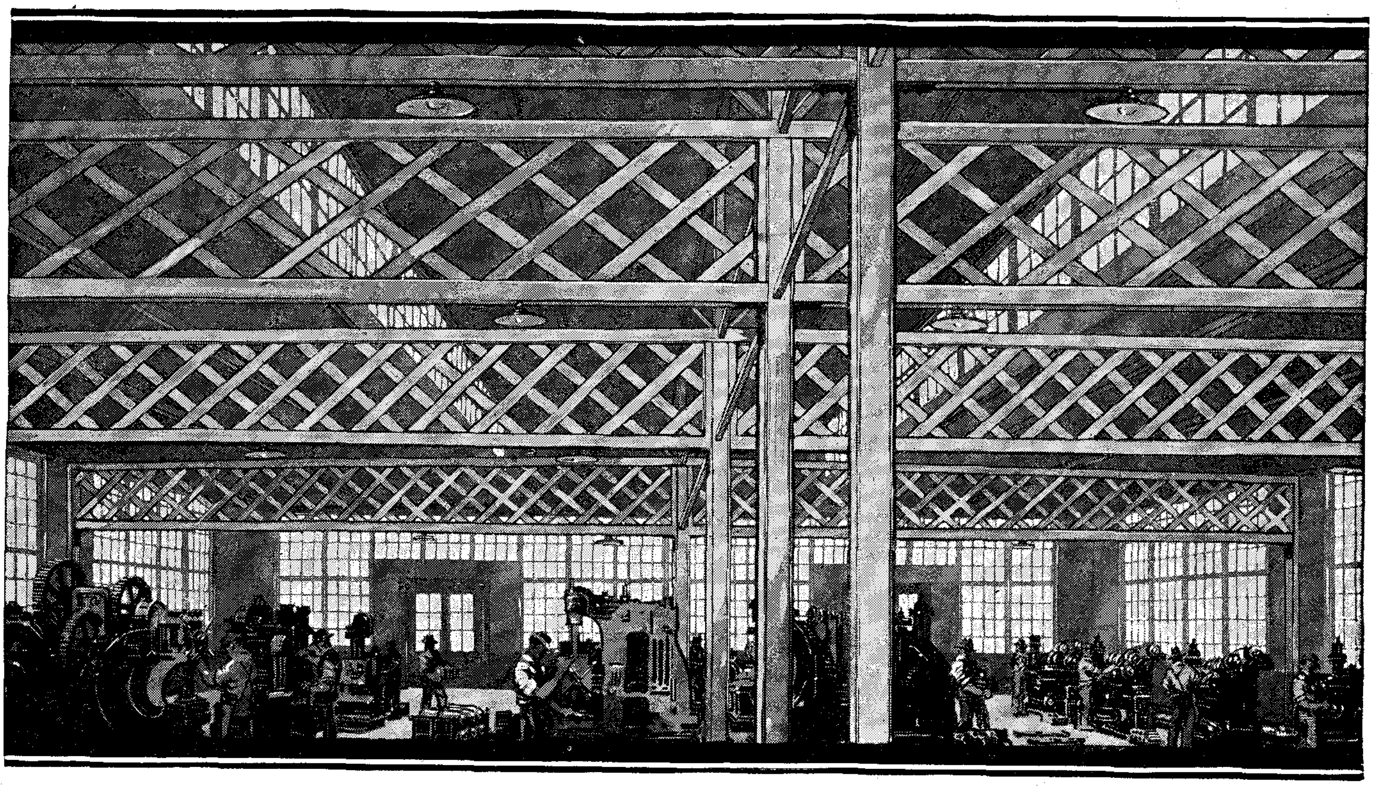
In order that essential industries may continue to obtain Austin Standard Factory-Buildings, a complete series of designs has been perfected—with the buildings practically as before—but constructed of wood instead of steel. Therefore Austin Standard Buildings are available for all essential industries.

Austin No. 3 standard is shown above in both steel and wood construction. This building has attained unqualified success in the manufacturing field and the many owners of Austin Standards will be interested to know that extensions to present buildings may be made whether steel is available or not.

All the facilities of the No. 3 Steel Standard have been retained in the Lattice Truss and the Timber Truss. Both have the same

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

In Wood

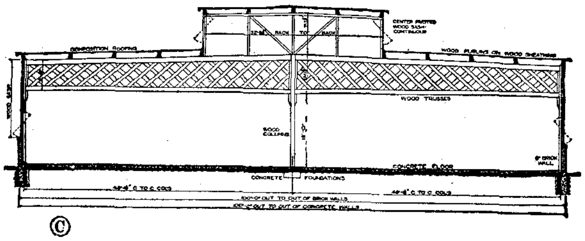


in Wood or Steel

broad unobstructed working spaces, the same overhead clearance, ventilation and practically the same lighting through monitor and side walls.

The wood type of construction places no limitations in the matter of exterior construction which may conform to existing buildings.

Whether you have urgent need for more factory space of *steel* or *wood* construction wire Austin for an immediate conference. Austin Engineers are always ready for urgent calls.


CENTER PIVOTED WOOD SASH CONTINUOUS
32'-0" BACK TO BACK
COMPOSITION ROOFING
WOOD PURLINS ON WOOD SHEATHING
WOOD TRUSSES
WOOD SASH
WOOD COLUMNS
8" BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FLOOR
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
49'-4" C TO C COLS
49'-4" C TO C COLS
100'-0" OUT TO OUT OF BRICK WALLS
OUT TO OUT OF CONCRETE WALLS

©

The Austin Type of Lattice Truss—Engineering details of this sturdy type of wood construction will be found on the cross sections shown. It is an exact duplicate of the steel truss in point of strength. It will carry the same shafting or monorail loads as the steel truss. Shafting can be placed at any desirable point. No steel is required in its construction other than small bolts and nails and no large timbers are required. The usual Austin speed can be applied to wood construction.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY

Industrial Engineers and Builders

For U. S. A. and Canada, address nearest office:
CLEVELAND - - - - - - - - 16113 Euclid Avenue, Eddy 4500
NEW YORK - - - - - - - - - - 217 Broadway, Barclay 8886
PHILADELPHIA - - - - - - 1026 Bulletin Bldg., Spruce 1291
WASHINGTON - - - - - - - - 1313 H St. N. W., Franklin 6420
INDIANAPOLIS - - - - - - - 717 Merchants Bank Bldg., Main 6428
PITTSBURGH - - - - - - - - - 493 Union Arcade, Grant 6071
DETROIT - - - - - - - - 1452 Penobscot Bldg., Cherry 4466
CHICAGO - - - 1374 Continental Com'l Bank Bldg., Wabash 5801

For Foreign Business: The American Steel Export Company
Woolworth Building, New York City

(96)

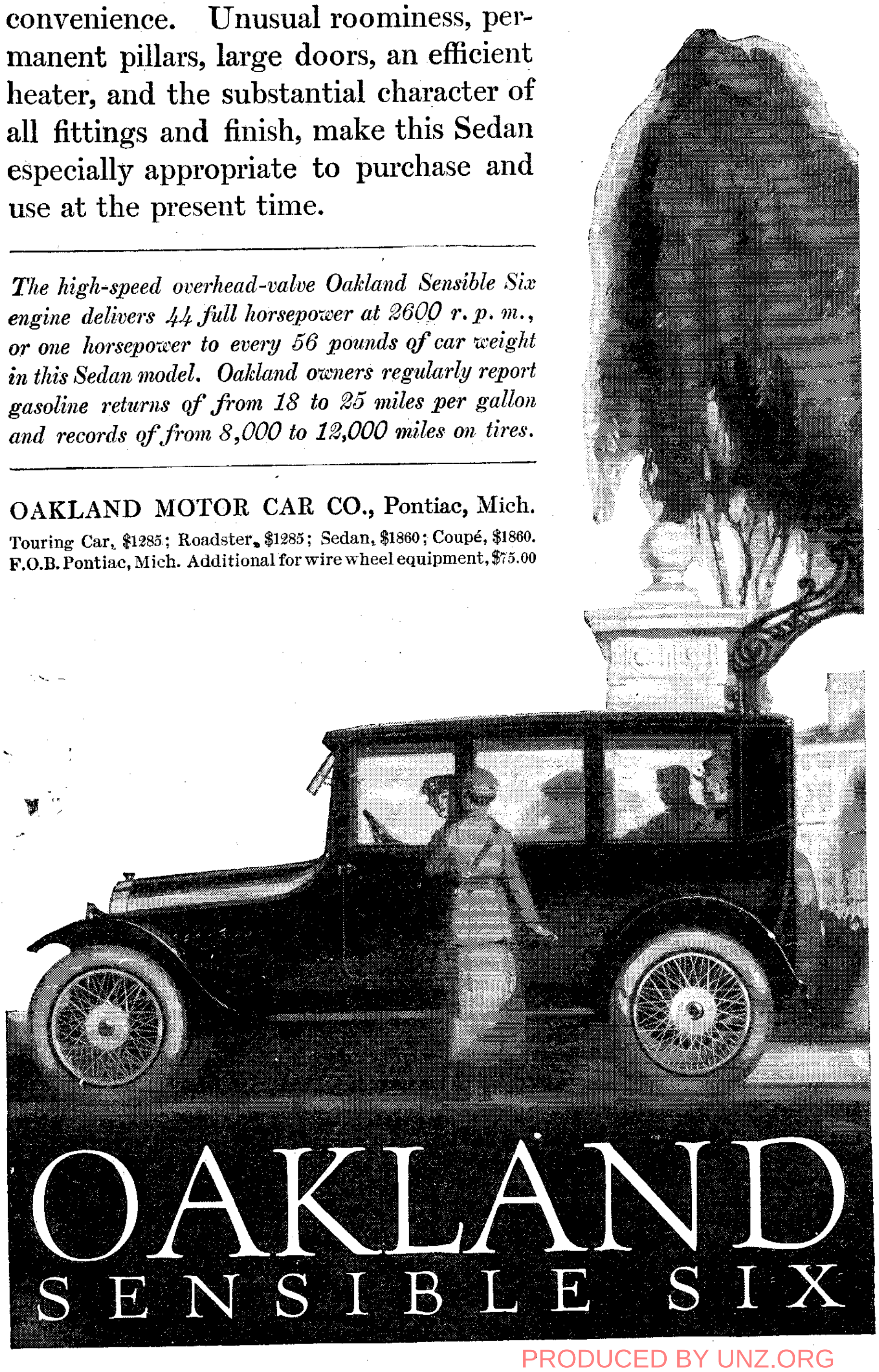
THE
AUSTIN METHOD

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

PRACTICAL and patriotic considerations today dictate that in the purchase of an automobile, you select the car which provides all the needed qualities with the least use of valuable materials. Scientific, light-weight construction makes the Oakland Sensible Six Sedan from 300 to 500 pounds lighter than other cars of similar wheelbase and completeness. This considerable saving of steel and other materials not only serves the national purpose, but gives to Oakland owners important economies in fuel, oil and tires, and in general upkeep expense. Along with this high utility, this Sensible Sedan possesses features of real comfort and convenience. Unusual roominess, permanent pillars, large doors, an efficient heater, and the substantial character of all fittings and finish, make this Sedan especially appropriate to purchase and use at the present time.

The high-speed overhead-valve Oakland Sensible Six engine delivers 44 full horsepower at 2600 r. p. m., or one horsepower to every 56 pounds of car weight in this Sedan model. Oakland owners regularly report gasoline returns of from 18 to 25 miles per gallon and records of from 8,000 to 12,000 miles on tires.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., Pontiac, Mich.
Touring Car, $1285; Roadster, $1285; Sedan, $1860; Coupé, $1860.
F.O.B. Pontiac, Mich. Additional for wire wheel equipment, $75.00



in one of the internment camps who volunteered certain information that has proved wonderfully valuable to our work.

The censors' rules will not permit my going into details or explaining what we learned, other than to generally state that this German prisoner informed us how Germans, before the war, had been breeding the "cooties" for years and had developed vast armies of them, all trained to act against their enemies. Not only this, but the Germans have selected from the more intelligent and capable "cooties" a vast army who are directing the actions of the herds that have spread all over the battle-fronts. They have them so trained that they attack the Allies exactly as the German troops do. Not only that, but they have developed among them a remarkable intelligence force, that not only penetrates the lines and ranks of the Allies and carries on its pestering work, but which also reports information back to the Germans.

We learned how the Germans taught the "cooties" to do all this, and know their means of communication with the "cooties." Of course, the "cootie," being of low mental order, only the low mental order of the Germans enables them to reach their level, and make them feel at home and as comrades in arms. They have so worked themselves into the confidence of the "cooties" that they are considered to be one of their strongest and most valuable allies.

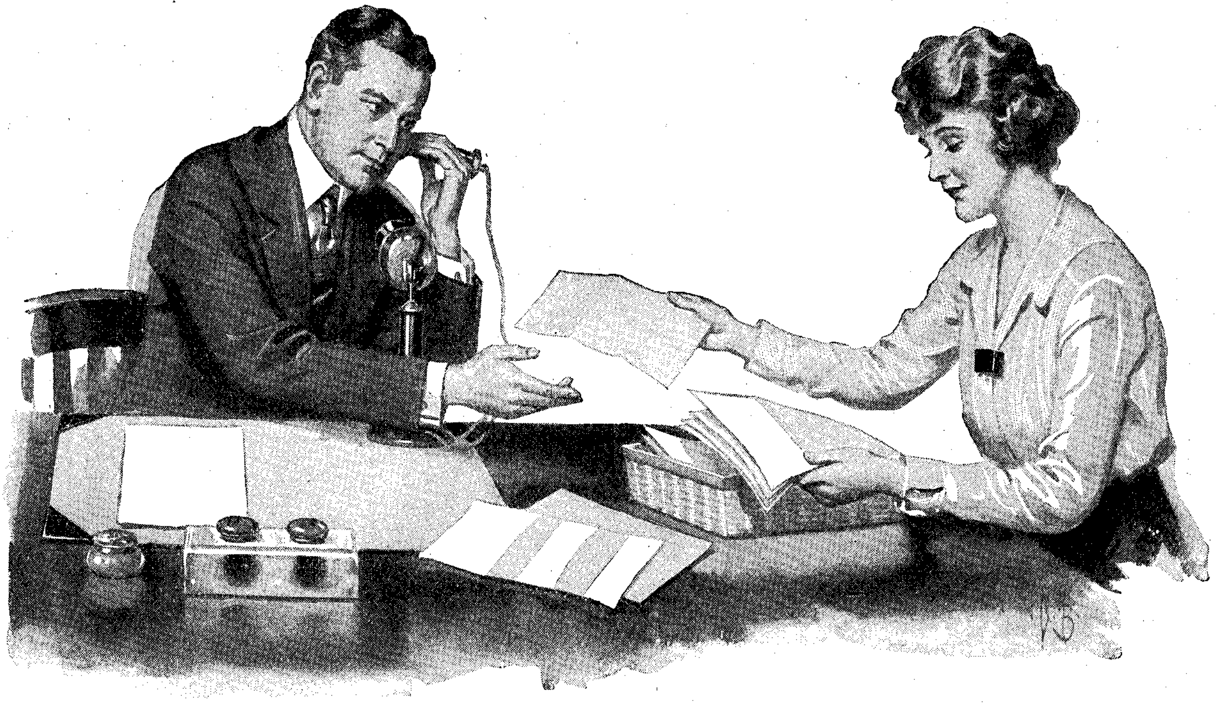
LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

A letter written by a graduate nurse with the Red Cross at the front, and published in this department on October 5, mentioned a Captain Moseley as one of the patients in the writer's care. Captain Moseley has since been reported dead, and his relatives are anxious to secure the name and address of the nurse who cared for him. If the person who forwarded this nurse's letter will communicate, THE LITERARY DIGEST will be glad to act as intermediary.

NOTHING seems to chill the ardor of our boys in France. Any little reminder of home quickens their pulses and renews their vigor. As they march through the rain and mud, or fire till the barrels of the big guns turn water to steam they show delight in being in the "big show." As Lieut. Harry B. Henderson, formerly a lawyer in Cheyenne, puts it in a letter to the Wyoming *State Tribune*, "you forget the days and nights without sleep, the marching in the rain, the mired ammunition-trucks, the plain food, the shells, the gas, the incessant roar and explosions, when you meet some lad on the road and look at a paper he has picked up back of the lines. We look at the map and see the course of the advance, and run back with the gospel to the cannoneers, who always want to push on farther."

Describing his part in the "big American push," the lieutenant says:

> Every night we would advance in the direction of huge fires that glowed ahead of us—the burning munition-dumps and quarters the Germans had erected in the



"On the Blue Paper—*That's It!*"

YOU'RE in a hurry. The man at the other end of the wire is in a bigger hurry. Perhaps he's your general manager, perhaps a customer. Anyway you want to tell him, quick, what you heard from the Chicago office regarding an important shipment.

If your stenographer has to search through a pile of letters to find the one you want, you're in for a bad five minutes. The Chicago letter will probably elude the stenographer's frantic search, if it looks like any other letter.

There's not an instant's delay, however, if your house is one of the many which have proved the wisdom of using Hammermill Bond for all their printing needs. In this event, the Chicago letter, written on paper of a distinctive color, is instantly picked out.

As a matter of war economy and in co-operation with the Government, we have cut six colors from our line and Hammermill Bond is now made in Blue, Pink, Green, Canary, Goldenrod, Buff and White, in three finishes—producing a bond, a ripple, and a linen effect.

There is a Hammermill Portfolio, called, "The Signal System," which deals particularly with the value of color identification in office forms and stationery. Write us for it. There are other Hammermill Portfolios of printed forms, a different portfolio for practically every business. We want to send you the one that will help you most, in establishing system and preventing delays and mistakes. Your letterhead will tell us which one you need.

The portfolios show both the Hammermill color variety and the three finishes of Hammermill Bond, producing a bond, a ripple and a linen effect. We'll send the full set of portfolios to printers.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

Belber
TRAVELING GOODS

WILL you buy a "Belber" or simply a bag or a suitcase? Even an expert may be deceived by appearance. The Belber trade mark is your guarantee of intrinsic quality.

Belber leather bags and suitcases are more than beautiful. They give service and stand hard knocks because they are made of grain leather—not buffings, skivers, split leather or sheepskin.

Belber bags and suitcases made of Du Pont Fabrikoid, Craftsman Quality, are produced from a material that is twice as strong as coated split leather. Behind them stands the double guarantee.

Belber TRAVELING GOODS + DU PONT FABRIKOID
Outwear Travel Craftsman Quality

If it's a Belber trunk, bag or suitcase, you may be certain of style, beauty, service and satisfaction. Sold by representative dealers everywhere. Brochure upon request.

The Belber Trunk & Bag Co.
PHILADELPHIA - - PENNA.

No. 692 is a handsome bellows case made of Craftsman Quality Fabrikoid, in brown long grain effect. Has good lock and catches, strong corners and heavy cow-hide straps all around.
24 in. size $15.00
26 in. size $16.00

ADVICE TO A MOTHER on the Management of her Children

A splendid book by Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S., upon the vitally important subject of the management and health of children. Tells all about the baby and his care, describes the symptoms of children's diseases and their treatment, discusses clothing, amusements, exercises, etc. 12mo, Cloth. 316 pp. $1.00; by mail $1.12.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

The Boy's Life of Christ

The story of Jesus, his boyhood and his ministry, told in simple yet vivid language that will hold and interest every boy. *12mo, cloth, illustrated; by mail, $1.37.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Send for Interesting Folder about Rats.

Fires and Food—Rats *and Mice* Cause the One and Destroy the Other

They spread disease, undermine and destroy property of every kind and description. They work at night, so that their true destruction is not fully appreciated.

Rat Bis-Kit

should be always on hand and ready for instant use in every home, store, office and shop. Easy to use, sure, quick, and clean. Packed in paraffined paper and paraffined carton. 25c and 35c at all Drug and General Stores.

THE RAT BISCUIT CO.
Springfield, Ohio

Kill roaches, etc., with Rat Bis-Kit Paste. In tubes, 25c.

various river valleys, in contemplation of another drive to Paris. We passed several batteries the Germans couldn't get out in time and turned them around. With a little work they were loaded up with some of the ammunition we found in great quantities, and we took pleasure in redelivering a large part of it.

The cartridge-cases that hold the powder and fit in behind the shell made splendid brass wash basins, so you may imagine the size of the guns. There is one little piece of the mechanism that is easily removed and which holds the entire breech-block together when the gun is fired, and the Huns were retreating too fast to even take that part out. Some of the infantry frequently entered dugouts in which candles still burned and warm food was laid on the table. Frequently we would fire our guns on towns one day and be there ourselves the next.

Trophies and souvenirs of all sorts were strewn on the ground in the dugouts and trenches. We don't make a practise of picking things up, for the most alluring are sometimes attached to hand-grenades and explosive charges. Every one could get all he wished of the heavy belts the Germans wear. They have "*Gott mit uns*" and a coat of arms on the buckle-plate. There are also quite a few helmets, buttons, lapel insignia, etc., but when you're all tired out it takes a pretty attractive find to even get your attention, for you have to carry enough equipment as it is. We found two emplacements which were installed for the long-range guns, and some idea of their magnitude may be obtained by the size of their ball-bearings, which were eight inches in diameter.

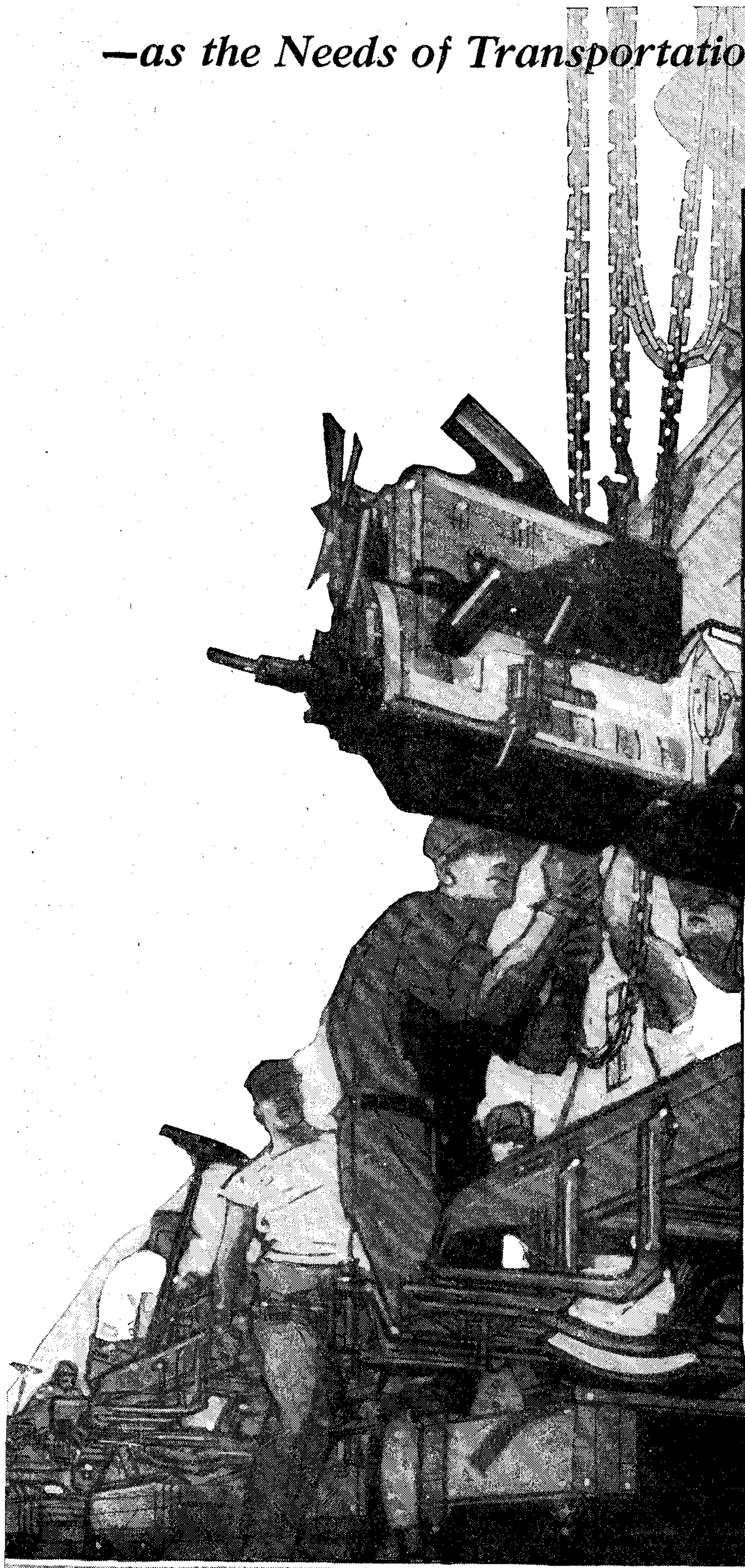
In German knapsacks we found their concentrated ration, which looks like a cake of soap, but is really quite good—something like a gruel when boiled in water—and will feed quite a group of men without much trouble. We had lots of their hand-grenades, which are called "potato-mashers," because they look like the good old kitchen utensil we used around the house for everything from fixing the screen door to hanging pictures and opening cans. To make them explode, you pull a string in the end of the stick and throw the whole thing. The most cheerful fact about them is that the stick comes back when the grenade goes off and often gets the Hun that threw it.

Lieutenant Henderson noticed also that the copper rotating-bands on shell-fragments were merely plated instead of being solid like ours, which is evidently necessary to conserve metal. In a German dugout which he occupied one night he could not sleep because of the presence of a "very hungry flock of the biggest fleas I ever saw. About three of them could run away with a steel helmet." Speaking of equipment, he finds:

The steel helmet or "tin dip" is quite a comfort when splinters fly around, and the respirator which weighs about three pounds is mighty efficient, but those two articles get lots of hard usage unless a shelling is in progress, for their usefulness is of short duration, and then we have to carry them until the next time. It's just like a man with a cheap suit having to carry an umbrella all the time, for a rain would be a regular tragedy.

Somewhere the Bible refers to "the pest that walketh in darkness," and I'm just wondering if any of those good old

—as the Needs of Transportation Continue to Increase



Republic meets the demand

More trucks are required today than ever before and more service is demanded from every truck.

Republic factories are consistently increasing production to meet this demand without sacrificing quality at any point.

Republic builds nothing but trucks. Republic engineers specialize on trucks and trucking problems. They know the demands of every kind of hauling and build each truck to give the maximum service required.

All materials are tested and re-tested, physically and chemically, in our own fully equipped laboratories. Skilled workmen concentrate on specialized tasks. Final testing is rigid and complete.

More than 1300 Republic Service Stations, distributed all over the United States, keep Republics constantly working at highest efficiency.

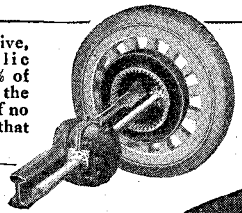
Republic quality and Republic service have built up the most remarkable demand known to the motor truck industry. Last year Republic built and sold more than twice as many trucks as the next largest manufacturer—not small delivery cars but trucks of all sizes.

Seven Models—¾-ton to 5-ton capacity. The Republic dealer will help you select the one best fitted to your business.

Write us for descriptive booklet.

Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., Alma, Michigan

The Internal Gear Drive, used in all Republic Trucks, delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels. We know of no other type of drive that delivers as much.



REPUBLIC

Internal Gear Drive

MOTOR TRUCKS

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

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Firestone
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Accessories
Sold Everywhere
HUB CYCLE COMPANY
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INTERSTATE ELECTRIC Co AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.
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THOUSANDS of Jobbers and Firestone Salesmen distribute Firestone tire accessories to—

Tens of Thousands of Dealers

One in every four car owners buys them.

The line includes Cementless Tube Patches, Blow-out Patches, Holdfast All Rubber Patch Stock, Hook-On and Lace-On Boots, Cure-Cut and so forth.

Every motorist should carry these emergency tire conservers—your dealer has them in stock or can quickly obtain a supply.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
FIRESTONE PARK AKRON, OHIO

World's Largest Manufacturers of Tire Accessories and Repair Materials

warriors of Israel had the cooties. Anyway, we have all guessed why Napoleon's portraits have one hand under his coat. It's a rather common pose over here. There is a parody on a song I heard over in the States, "They run wild, simply wild over me," and the boys sing it with much feeling.

Our battery has acquired a *Boche* wagon and we've mounted a German water-cooled machine gun on it which we use against bombing-planes. It works very well except we didn't get a few parts that go into the tripod. Some new men just over from the States looked at it with much interest and gave us an earful of news from home.

One of the finest sights I've seen was the return of the French to their farms and homes. Altho everything was ruined as far as possible, they came back with smiles and overjoyed to have the opportunity to rebuild. Through ruined villages I would meet curious processions of cows, kittens, children, old men, and women, all taking part in the great restoration. Rude scythes were made and the fertile lands bristled with activity, for the harvest was rich. The Huns saved us lots of trouble by reaping lots of the grain just before the drive and we just breezed in and threshed it.

Lady Nicotine is a prime favorite among our fighting men. Her fumes carry the soldier's mind above the smoke of war and impart a serenity of mind which the roar of cannon and the clash of steel fail to disturb. "Verily, war hath its compensations," wrote Lieut. Joseph Rodman, of the 18th Engineers (Railway), to his friends in Los Angeles just before being wounded and invalided home. This is his eulogy of the fragrant weed in the form of cigarets:

Besides myself your box was enjoyed by a bunch of tobaccoless, moneyless poor devils just down from the front. One eighteen-year-old American boy with both hands shot off at the wrists (the most irrepressibly cheerful man in the ward) used to stick his grinning face over my bed so that I could put a lighted "tailor-made" in his cigaret-holder. When his ash reached a precarious length he would cause it to fall by champing his teeth on the holder and grinning meanwhile as if he had discovered Ike Newton's pet idea.

One of your cigarets was smoked by a dying man. His passing was vastly different from the soldier's death of fiction. There was no calling for mother, wife, or sweetheart. He praised your cigaret, cursed feebly because his fresh milk tasted sour to him, and quietly "went west."

I may as well make this a cigaret letter. There is a very small percentage of soldiers who do not smoke cigarets. In the quarter-hour intervals of rest, so frequent in the military apportionment of time, a cigaret just fits in. A cigar or pipe would only be well started in the short interludes between the soldier's duties. A cigar tends to reflection, and the good soldier is supposed to obey without thought; even the Indians know that a pipe is for peace; but the very psychology of a cigaret fits patly into the general scheme of a soldier.

Uniforms are tight-fitting and shy of pocket space; pipes and cigars are bulky and the latter easily broken. Ay, the cigarets have it. Naturally, soldiering is a nervous business. While one is discussing a cosmic theory or the latest doings of the Dorcas Society with a bunkie either debater runs a chance of a black eye from the severed head of his opponent. After such a consummation a cigaret is devoutly to be wished.

I am not familiar with Barrie's biography, but I can guess at his biology; evidently he was a *soldat* before he wrote "My Lady Nicotine." Buckets of water did not damp the ardor of Sir Walter Raleigh. Soldiers are fully as thorough enthusiasts as the above gents. Cigarets are the only qualifying medium to the statement—perhaps you have heard it—of the late General Sherman concerning war.

French "tobacco" is scarce and hard to buy and is used only as a last resort. It is made of macerated rubber, asafetida, and flea powder stirred together with a mordant of glue and asbestine. The chaplains do all they can to discourage its use and they are rather successful on the whole. English tobacco is pure, but it is scarce, high in price, and it "ain't got the kick to it."

Send tobacco, papers, and cigarets, everybody. Nearly everything else can be procured over here. Send them preferably to the front-line hospitals. Not to the Y, but to the Red Cross, who will distribute them to wounded men who are broke. In the hospitals cigarets rank next after letters and photographs from home.

Smoking is not prohibited nor even restricted in the army hospitals. Surgeons and nurses know how the soothing influence of tobacco calms shattered nerves, eases pain, quiets the fretful, and breaks the white-walled monotony of months of convalescence. Somehow a dying man goes out with a better heart after a "pill," somehow a man whose condition prohibits the administering of anesthetics is steadier under the knife or the hands of the orthopedist if he is smoking; verily, I am a convert to the preachings of the American Tobacco Company.

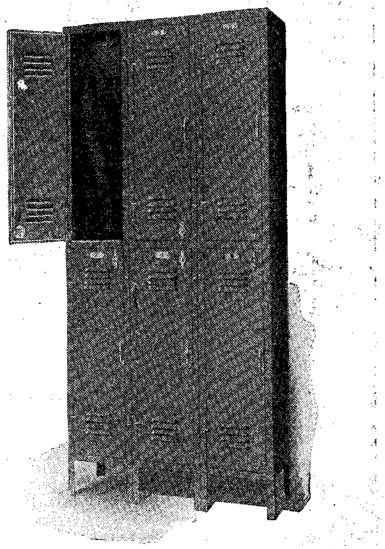
Of course, I do not believe in mixing cigarets with the prunes and prisms of the young ladies' seminary or substituting them for the rubber nipples of the incubator babies, but we have ranged the red *llano* and must have our occasional bite of loco weed. If you must send tracts and testaments, why, indulge your whim, but if you want to soothe pain, camouflage the works of Satan, promote brotherly love and the broader observance of the Golden Rule, send cigarets first—and last—and all the time.

During this last period I have been four months in the hospital. I'm afraid I'm gee'd for keeps. My back and legs have gone on a strike and I have become steadily worse. However, I may be able to wiggle around yet. *¿Quien sabe?*

Life in the air "gets the call" over there, according to Private Vincent Murray, who writes urging a friend in New York City to join some flying unit. Private Murray is a New-Yorker who was attending Columbia University when we entered the war, and as a member of the old 7th Regiment he was taken over into the 107th U. S. Infantry, A. E. F. Since the following letter was written he has suffered severely in a gas-attack and is now at a base hospital.

Your letter was delivered to me at dawn on one of my mornings in the trenches and I shall try to give you an idea of what happened on my initial trip to the line. It is rather a hackneyed subject and does not afford a single original crack, for the

DURAND
Steel Lockers



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$150, 1st prize; $100, 2nd prize; $75, 3rd prize; $25, 4th prize, and five $10 prizes. Awarded Dec. 15th, 1918, for jingles or rhymes which best feature the help for husky, irritated throats and the great satisfaction resulting from the use of ZYMOLE TROKEYS. They keep the voice fit—keep the throat feeling fine. A real fortification against throat troubles. Mildly antiseptic throat pastilles of real worth. At all drug stores. Make your verses brief. Send them to Jingle Dept.

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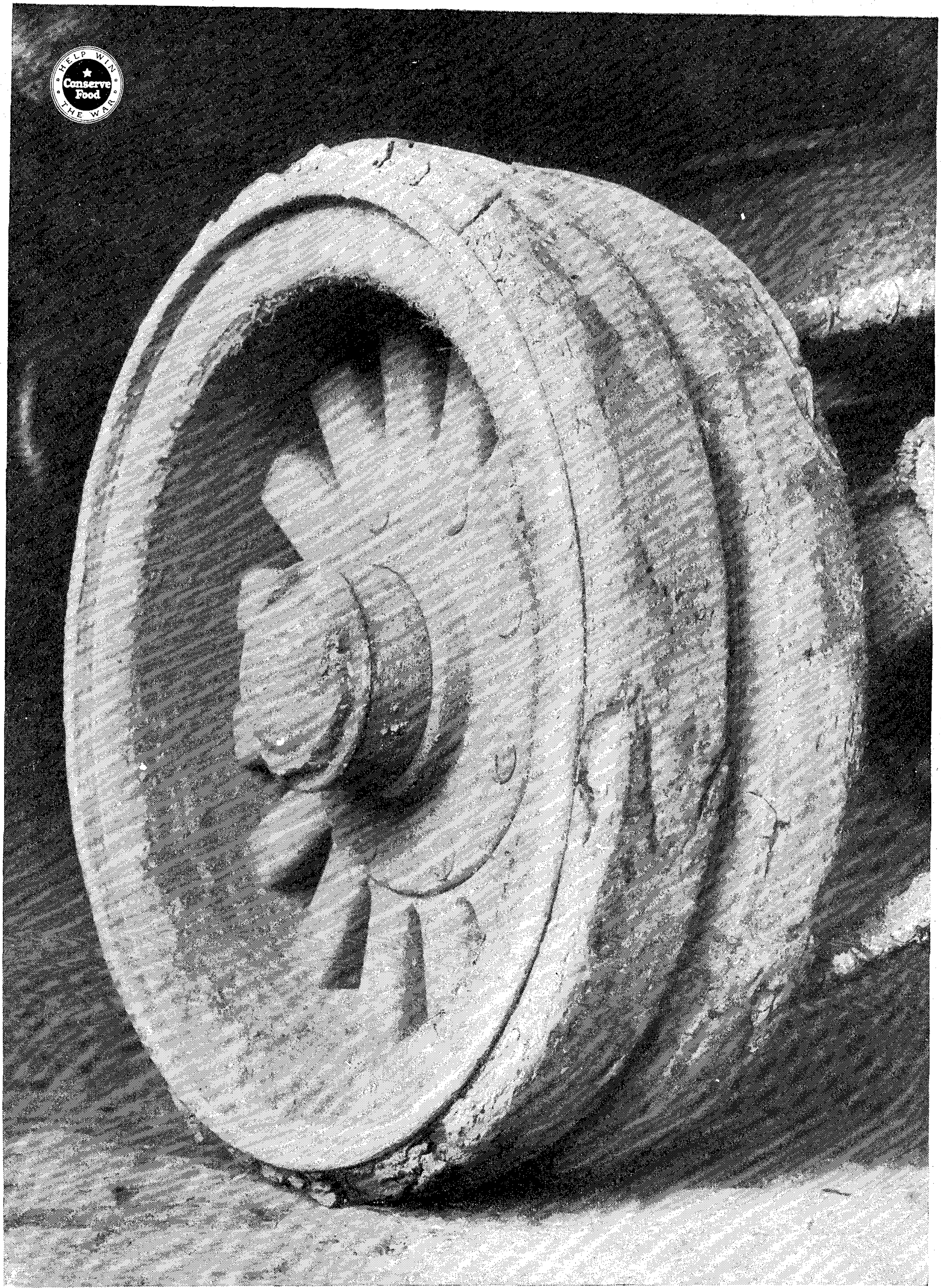

Not a single penny for repair has been spent on this 36x5 Goodyear S-V dual which has run 50,000 miles on the 3½-ton Old Reliable motor truck operated by the World Motor Service, Chicago

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

Fifty Thousand Miles In Hard Service

THE tremendous ability of Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tires to assimilate severe punishment is constantly reaffirmed in owners' stirring narratives of their performance.

On the 3½-ton Old Reliable truck operated by the World Motor Service of Chicago in combined city, suburban and country service, the Goodyear S-V dual Solid Truck Tire shown at the left delivered 50,000 miles and is still in service.

> *"Our work is very strenuous but Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tires give us remarkable service. They resist conditions that literally tear other tires to pieces. One dual seems made of iron because it has given us 50,000 miles and is still running."*
> *—Mr. William Winkler, President of World Motor Service, Chicago.*

The S-V Tires on this truck traverse a territory ranging 40 miles out of Chicago and cover routes which test to the utmost all their staying powers.

Grinding along under heavy cargoes of groceries, these tires are driven over wide systems of railroad tracks and they cross considerable stretches of bumpy brick pavements and others composed largely of broken stone with sharp edges.

In the section of the city from which the truck starts its delivery trip, the littered spaces in front of loading platforms present varied kinds of tire hazard such as broken glass, sections of crates with projecting nails and metal barrel hoops.

The facts related here are typical of many found in an enormous accumulation of nation-wide evidence dealing with the tenacity of the S-V.

It remains to set down that whereas their most sensational long-distance scores have been made over good city pavements, they have also run up unprecedented mileage figures in cases where trucks travel outside of cities and encounter very indifferent roads and particularly bad unpaved areas.

Such evidence furnishes the all-important reason why Goodyear S-V Truck Tires are so broadly adopted in those classes of service for which the solid tire is best fitted.

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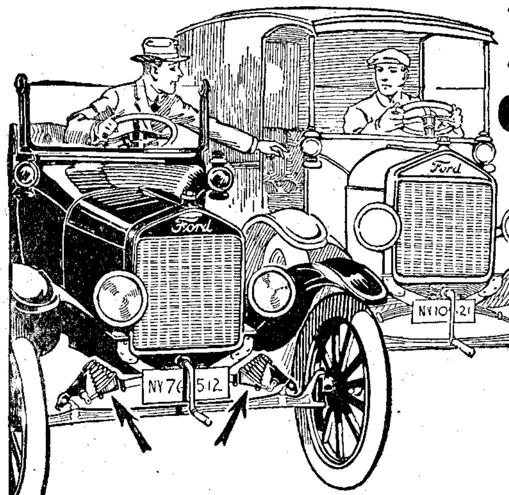

Put HASSLERS on your Ford and you'll think someone plugged a hole in your gas tank

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Hasslers enable you to save gas in two ways:
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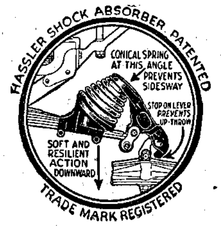
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CONICAL SPRING AT THIS ANGLE PREVENTS SIDESWAY
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Hasslers achieve economy by making your Ford *comfortable*. They stop all jolts and jars, decrease vibration, prevent sidesway and rebound, and make your Ford easier to steer and safer to drive. By doing this, they cut your expenses for gas, tires, up-keep, and increase the resale value of your car.

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Write today for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. ***Nearly a million of the Patented Hasslers now in use.***

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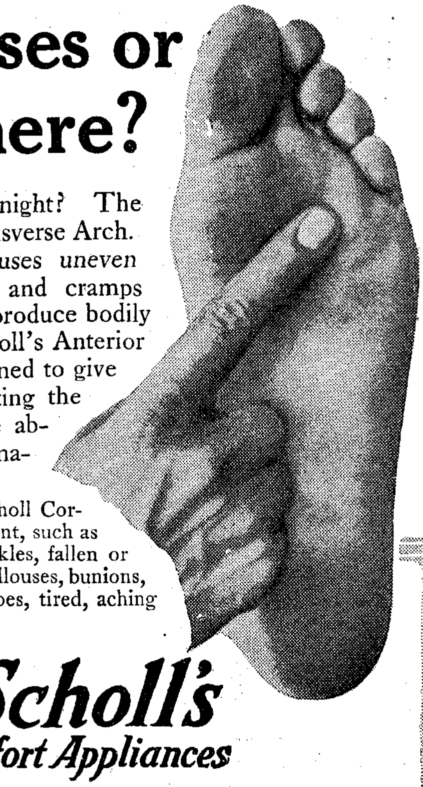
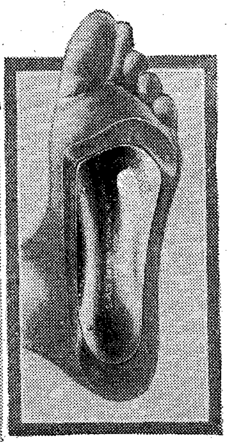
Pains, Callouses or Cramps There?



Are your feet tired and painful at night? The finger points to the Anterior Transverse Arch. When this Arch weakens, it causes uneven pressure, callouses, tender spots and cramps which affect the whole limb and produce bodily fatigue and nervousness. Dr. Scholl's Anterior Metatarsal Arch Supports are designed to give immediate relief, and by supporting the weakened parts, they remove the abnormal pressure and effect a permanent correction.

There is a specially designed Dr. Scholl Corrective or Remedy for every foot ailment, such as weak, turning ankles, fallen or broken arches, callouses, bunions, corns, crooked toes, tired, aching feet, etc.



Showing how Dr. Scholl's Appliances relieve and correct the abnormal condition of the foot.

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

and remedies are sold and expertly fitted by shoe dealers and department stores everywhere. They have been trained in Practipedics—the science of giving foot comfort and have installed Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service. These dealers are rendering their community a valuable service and deserve your patronage.

Booklet, "Feet and Their Care," by Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, recognized foot authority, sent free upon request.

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO., 219T Schiller St., Chicago
Largest Makers of Foot Appliances in the World
NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON

ground has been well covered—so well, that I was fully prepared for nearly everything that happened, like a person reading the book and then seeing the play. But I have made enough excuses—you want to hear about it, so here it is:

We had hiked the greater part of a very warm day and continued until some hour near midnight. We were told that we were nearing the line. Barring an occasional report of a heavy gun, all was quiet. Suddenly, as we passed a little knoll somebody in Corse Peyton tones said that we had passed the reserve line and would be in the front line in a few minutes. Mind you, but for the occasional rattle of a machine gun and a few Verey lights, the setting could have passed for Beach 129th St. Belle Harbor at 12 P.M.

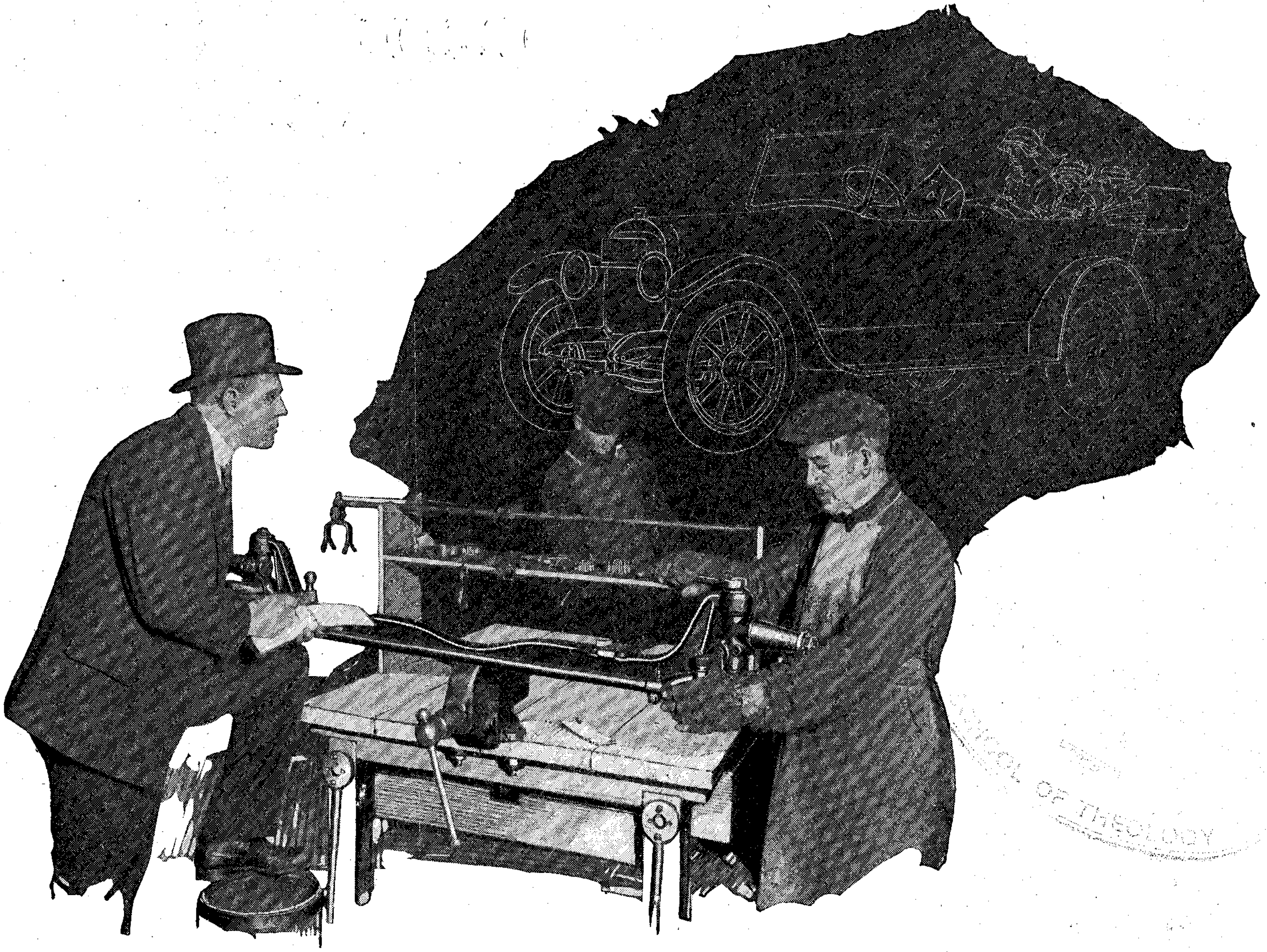
Finally a voice (probably Corse Peyton's understudy) said, "You're in the front line—take your post and shut up." At that moment you could not have teased a wheeze from me if the subtreasury stood in the balance. Silence was being served in large chunks, but I could not figure what the —— it was all about. I used every argument I had ever heard in an effort to justify my stupid four-hour watch over some remote French back alley. Democracy, liberty, equality, fraternity, votes for women, and the three-cent fare to Coney all had an inning. Suddenly the German artillery cut loose, ours answered, and everybody burrowed. The strife lasted for an hour; it stopt at dawn and everybody went to sleep. There you are. They tell me Germany has been preparing since 1870. I believe they began making shells on Noah's Ark and saved them all for my first night in the trenches.

Newspaper cables gave a brief account of the heroic death of Sergeant W. D. Purdy, of Marshfield, on the battle-line of France. His brother, Corporal Chester A. Purdy, gives details in the following letter to his mother:

I will explain the accident that caused Willard's death to you. He had been out with a scouting party and had just come in from No Man's Land. All the boys carried bombs in their shirt fronts. When Willard reached in to get his out, the pin that holds the igniter fell out from one—he had three in his shirt. He pulled out two, but did not get the right one. There were too many men around him to pull out his shirt and let the ignited bomb drop in the trench, so he cried to the men to run and he hung on to all three bombs, bending over and holding them close to his body. He could probably have saved his own life if he had pulled out his shirt and let the bombs drop, but if he had done that it surely would have killed five or six of his comrades. He chose death rather than let his men get the fragments from the bursting bombs. All three bombs exploded. He did not suffer much, which was merciful. It was a mighty heroic action, a thing I never would have the nerve to do.

I attended the funeral and was never more proud of my brother. The French and soldiers of all nations who were present saluted as a marked honor to a man who was willing to, and did die, to save the lives of his comrades. We are all mighty proud of him, but it would have been easier for us had he lived. All the officers are very kind and have done more than their share to make things easier for me.

Well, mother, do not worry about me, and when you think of Willard, think of the glory of his death—dying to save the lives of his comrades.



SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

What the Inspector Sees

As the inspector looks at the assembly of the axle, he sees taking shape before him the car for which the axle is being built. He sees *himself* at the steering wheel, he hears the unuttered but emphatic warning: *"Would you consider this good enough for your own car? Good enough for you to entrust to it the safety of your wife and children?"*

He has, indeed, every mechanical means possible to prevent the least flaw in quality from escaping his instant condemnation.

Each part, piece or finished axle must measure up to rigid standards of quality fixed by the Timken-Detroit organization or he will affix to it the red tag that routes it to the scrap heap.

And every inspector is supplied with the unerring accuracy of gauges, micrometers and every necessary device for testing and making *sure*.

But in every factory, without exception, some things must be decided by human beings. Automatic devices may detect a flaw, but they can not establish principles, create standards, or compel rejection of that which falls below the standard.

Therefore, one of the greatest reasons for your confidence in Timken-Detroit reliability is this invisible standard. "Do it as though it were for your own car." This standard has been strengthened by years of successful achievement until it has become the working principle of the Timken-Detroit organization.

Needless to say, you should have the protection of such standards in every part of your motor-car.

And none are more important than the axles to which you entrust your safety.

The value of axle safety in the minds of the ablest motor car builders and designers is demonstrated by the list of Timken-Detroit Axle customers given in the booklet D-11, "117 Users of Timken-Detroit Axles." Write for your copy.

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
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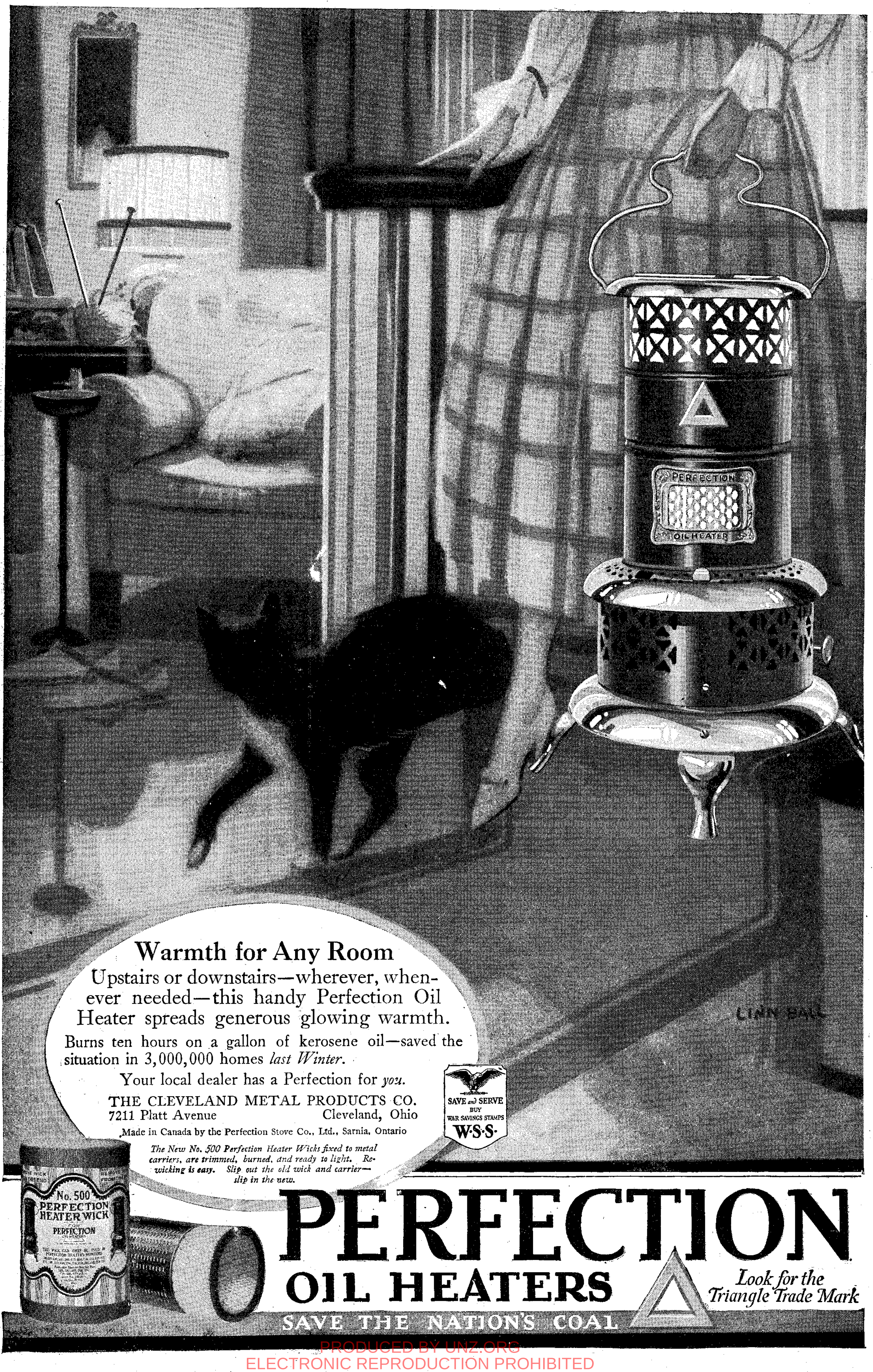
Oldest and largest builders of front and rear axles for both motor cars and trucks

TIMKEN-DETROIT
AXLES



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SAVE THE NATION'S COAL

THE SPICE OF LIFE

It Certainly Was.—Strange how things come about. The Germans' March offensive was followed by the Allies' offensive march.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Always a Patriot.—Yankee Doodle came to town riding on a pony.

"Of course I observe gasless Sundays," he explained.—*New York Sun.*

End of the Dream.—"It looks as if Jones is better satisfied with his wife."

"Yes, he is. You see, he went back home on a visit and saw the girl he has been dreamimg of for the past twenty years."—*Life.*

Compliment to Conscience.—"Here comes that Miss Gabbins. I think I'll have Nora say I'm out."

"Won't the still, small voice reproach you?"

"Yes; but I'd rather listen to the still, small voice than to hers."—*Boston Transcript.*

Suitcase That Suits Each Case.—Policeman (rounding up draft suspects)—"Have you got a card?"

The Suspected One (with suitcase)—"A whole case of 'em! Which do you want to see—draft, registration, meat, sugar, calling, milk, playing, or postal-card?"—*Judge.*

Unmasked at Last.—"Don't talk to me about Methuselah," exclaimed the army man.

"I never heard anything against him."

"Well, I have my suspicions that he reported his age as high as possible to make sure of being beyond the draft limit."—*Washington Star.*

Everybody Accommodated. — Tommy (just off train, with considerable luggage)—"Cabby, how much is it for me to Latchford?"

Cabby—"Two shillings, sir."

Tommy—"How much for my luggage?"

Cabby—"Free, sir."

Tommy—"Take the luggage, I'll walk."—*Boston Transcript.*

Answered.—"You know," said the lady whose motor-car had run down a man, "you must have been walking very carelessly. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"Lady, you've got nothing on me. I've been walking for fifty-four years."—*Detroit Motor News.*

As Man to Man.—"Your wife says you have her terrorized."

"Honest, Judge—"

"I do not ask you this in my official capacity, but as man to man. Do you understand?"

"Yes, your Honor."

"What's your secret"?—*Kansas City Journal.*

Cure for Sleepiness.—Servant Girl—"I'm so awfully sleepy in the morning, doctor."

Doctor—"Ah! Have you a sweetheart, may I ask?"

Servant Girl (blushing)—"Yes."

"Who is he, may I ask?"

"He's the night policeman."

"Ah, then, give him up, and fall in love with the milkman."—*Tit-Bits.*

You Know Who.—The new version: "When the devil was sick he turned to a parliamentary form of government."—*St. Joseph News.*

Music and Mars.—"They say singing men make great fighters."

"I have known it for many years," murmured the grand-opera manager, wearily.—*Washington Star.*

Creditors Must Eat, Too.—Mr. Thursday—"Our friend, Dodge, tells me that he is doing settlement work lately."

Mr. Friday—"Yes, his creditors finally cornered him."—*People's Home Journal.*

Went to the Head.—"Madam, you had better not wear that hat much in this dry town. We've not the location here."

"What has that to do with my hat?"

"I notice it is full of cocktails."—*Baltimore American.*

A Rejected Meal.—Tramp—"Kind lady would yer please give a pore man a bite to eat?"

The Lady—"What! You here again? I will call my husband immediately."

Tramp—"Excuse me, lady, but I ain't no cannibal. I bid yer good-day."—*Boston Transcript.*

Real Bait.—Officer—"So you captured a thousand Germans by just calling across No Man's Land. What did you do—promise them a square deal if they surrendered?"

Yankee Private—"No; I promised them a square meal."—*Life.*

The Real Article.—"I'm a very busy man, sir. What is your proposition?"

"I want to make you rich."

"Just so. Leave your recipe with me and I'll look it over later. Just now I'm engaged in closing up a little deal by which I expect to make $3.50 in real money."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Getting Wise at Last.—"We played fool," declared the Crown Prince. "I see it now."

"Huh?"

"We had the whole world to pick a fight with."

"Well?"

"And look at the crowd we picked out."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Try to Avoid this Error.—"We had to stop our little girl answering the front-door calls."

"Why?"

"The other day when Ensign Jones came to call on our eldest daughter he was drest in his white uniform, and when the little one opened the door and saw him she immediately called up-stairs: 'Ma, how much bread do you want to-day?'"—*Detroit Free Press.*

General Gets in Wrong.—When General O'Neill, of Allentown, first went to Spartanburg, S. C., his train was three hours late. The negro escort appointed to receive him at the station had been dismissed. The general walked. Presently he was accosted by a sentry.

"Who is you?"

"General O'Neill."

"Well, you cut the buck and go up there to headquarters to beat de debbil and see my captain and explain yosself. We's been waitin' three hours fer you."—*Los Angeles Times.*

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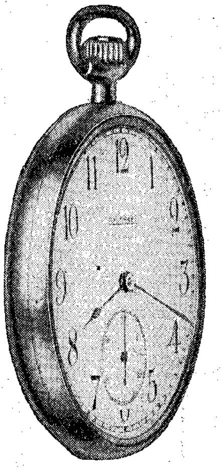
The HALLMARK Store

HALLMARK Watches for Men

range in price from $18.00 to $125.00. Built by the leading factories of America, they are guaranteed to offer the utmost in reliability and at prices that are exceedingly reasonable. Ask to see them at your local Hallmark Store.

The HALLMARK Watch for Men



B 50—You will be proud to own or to give this handsome, dependable timepiece. It is a thin model watch of very small size, and the 17 jewel movement adjusted to heat and cold is fitted into a 25-year case.

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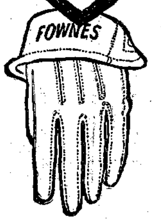

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Comfort and Satisfaction in These All-Leather Shoes

SO *comfortable* that wearing them is just like walking on velvet—*so well made* that they furnish the durability which is today a shoe essential—*so fashionable* that they add a touch of distinction to the well-groomed man or woman—these are

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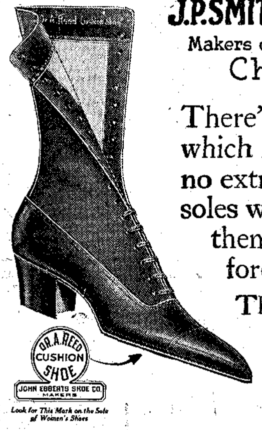
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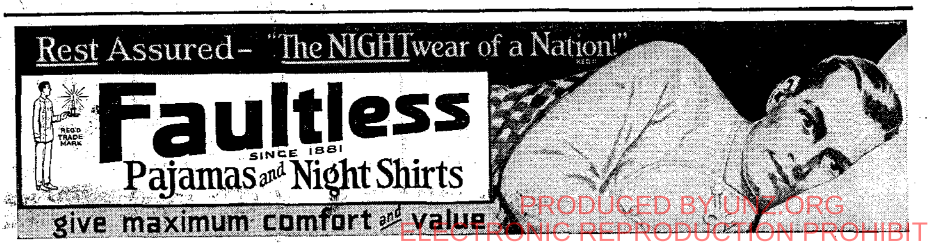
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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

October 9.—General Haig reports the whole Hindenburg system cleared on a thirty-five mile front between the Scarpe and the Oise, south of St. Quentin, and that the remnants of thirty enemy divisions are in a wild flight, closely pursued by cavalry. The Allied advance is now nine miles and gaining in speed. Fifteen thousand prisoners were taken October 7, and to-day's captures promise to be greater.

The American First Army made a victorious attack on the whole twenty-five mile front from the center of the Argonne Forest to several miles east of the Meuse. Two thousand prisoners were captured. East of the Meuse Pershing's men advanced two miles, taking Sivry and penetrating Chaune Wood. West of the Meuse the Brunhilde line was penetrated between Cunel and Romagne.

The First British Army capture Ramillies and Cambrai and cross the Scheldt Canal. The enemy is burning and looting the towns and villages that he is evacuating. The German official statement admits "occupying positions to the rear and thereby giving up Cambrai."

In the Champagne the Franco-American troops are punishing the enemy severely on a steady advance.

October 10.—General Haig announces the capture of Le Cateau, a great railway center fifteen miles southeast of Cambrai. At some points the British advance fifteen miles.

A dispatch from Paris states that the battle-ground is aflame from Lens to Verdun, and Allied superiority growing every minute. American, British, and French divisions are pounding on all the thirty-five-mile front of the main German retreat between the Scarpe and the Oise. The enemy's retirement spreads to the south and north; in fact, he is withdrawing on all the 150-mile front from Lens to Reims.

Other dispatches record the capture of the plateau of Croix-sans-Tête by Mangin's army, which crosses the Aisne Canal near Villers-en-Prayeres. The Franco-American forces under Gouraud continue their offensive in the Champagne. East and west of the Meuse the First American Army is striking new blows in difficult country.

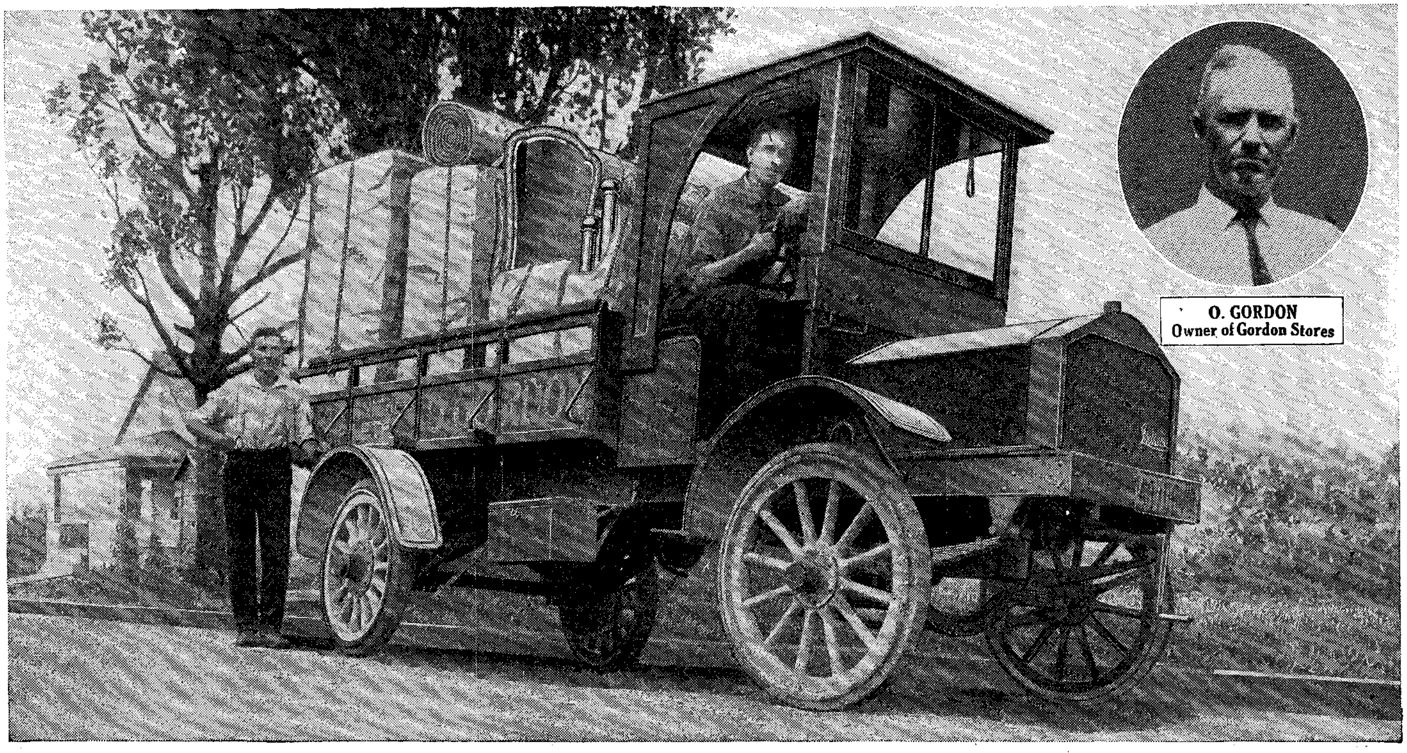
Over 400,000 beaten and demoralized Teutons continue retiring at full speed in Picardy, cavalry, whippet tanks, and airplanes harrying them.

Advices from the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector note the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners by the Anglo-Americans.

October 11.—Reports from Paris and London show the enemy's retreat still growing. The American First Army has advanced five miles, clearing the Argonne Forest and taking 1,000 more prisoners, making the total captured since October 8 about 7,000. The Germans abandon their positions north of the Suippe and the Arnes on a forty-mile front, the French advancing six miles. Grandpré is occupied, bringing the Allies about two miles from the railroad center of Vouziers.

Additional reports show the Chemin des Dames being evacuated under blows from Italian and French units; Craonne and La Fère, on the Oise, are half surrounded; Servais, south of La Fère, is captured by the French, and Guise is threatened.

General Haig's men gain two and one-half



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Owner of Gordon Stores

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8th year–100,000 Miles–Working Every Day

The acid test of a truck is its length of life. Look into the years ahead when buying a truck today. How many years will it work? What is the per cent of depreciation each year? The truck of longest life is lowest priced.

NO Indiana truck has ever worn out, so far as we know, for our first truck, in its eighth year of service, is still working hard every day. And so far as anyone can tell, it is good for another eight years of hard work. This is astonishing truck performance. But hundreds of similar instances come to us regularly.

Two other Indianas have substituted for a railroad for six years between Columbia and Campbellsville, Ky., over mountains and almost impassible roads; something every other truck had failed to do. They haul mail, express and passengers. Indiana trucks with five, six and eight-year old records of 100,000 miles and upwards have become common today.

Great fleets of Indianas are being purchased today on evidence like the above. The secret back of this wonderful performance is a basic construction policy since we started business, of giving every truck

112% Reserve Strength

This tremendous reserve strength is built into every part of the Indiana, to wit:

- **100,000 mile rear axle.**
- **Gasoline saving carburetor.**
- **70% of weight at rear.**
- **High powered, heavy-duty motor, oversize, heavy-duty bearings.**
- **Magneto of 100% dependability.**
- **Extra large brakes, straight line propeller shaft for maximum power.**
- **Disc-type clutch, 4-speed transmission.**
- **Heavy rolled special analysis channel steel frame**
- **Extra water-capacity radiator.**

Book Shows *Your* Hauling Costs. *Write For It*

Our hauling cost book is yours for the asking. It will make money for you. Send for a copy today.

Models: 1 ton; 1½ ton; 2 tons; 3½ and 5 tons

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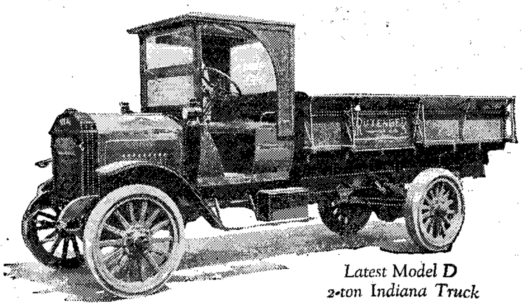
> *Homes Furnished Complete*
> GAS CITY, INDIANA
>
> Indiana Truck Corporation, Marion, Ind.
>
> Gentlemen:-We purchased the first truck which you turned out. This truck is now in its eighth year of service--sixth year for us--and was used as a demonstrator for two years before. It has been in use continually during this period except when being overhauled as a precautionary measure, and is good for more years of service. It works on heavy hauling and always gets there and back It is economical in the use of gasoline and oil, although it is operated over all kinds of roads. I judge that this truck has been run between 75,000 and 100,000 miles. Yours truly,
>
> (Signed) O. Gordon



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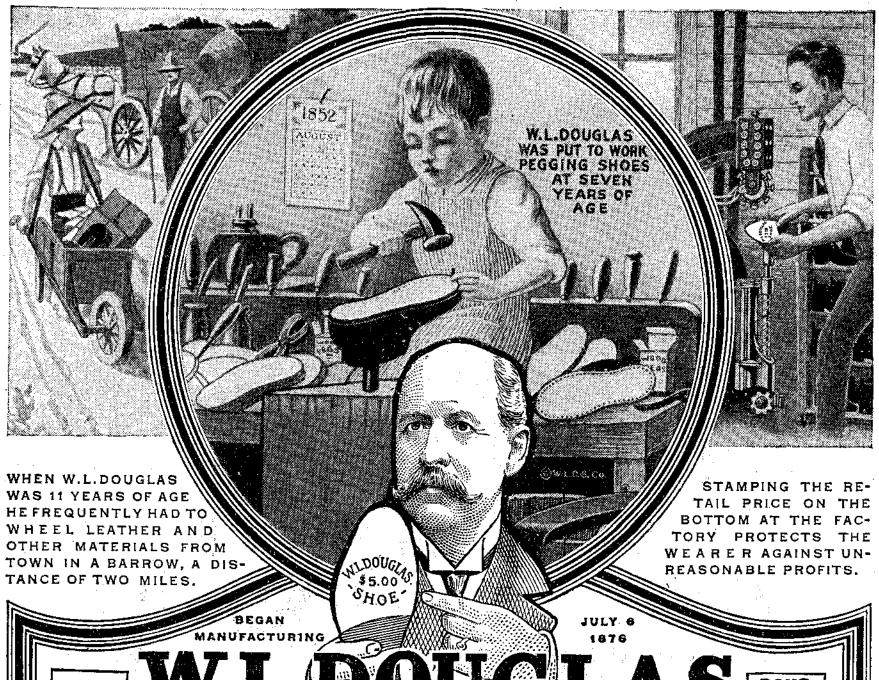
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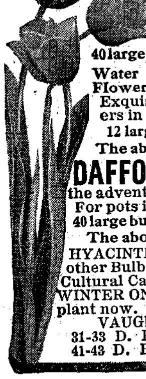
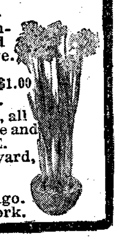
Flower Bulbs *for Fall and Winter*



DARWIN TULIPS Plant these in pots or Garden beds and borders. Huge flowers, long stems, great range of colors.
40 large bulbs, many kinds mixed, p'paid $1.00

Water Flowering **FRENCH NARCISSUS** Exquisite, fragrant, white indoor bloomers in gravel and water or earth.
12 large bulbs, p'paid for 60c.
The above two offers for $1.50.



DAFFODILS The golden trumpets that herald the advent of spring. Sure, effective. For pots indoors or garden use.
40 large bulbs, mixed kinds, p'paid, $1.00
The above three offers for $2,50.
HYACINTHS, IRISES, PAEONIES, all other Bulbs and Plants. Descriptive and Cultural Catalogue, 56 pages, FREE.
WINTER ONION SETS for the back yard, plant now. 3 lbs., $1.00. prepaid.
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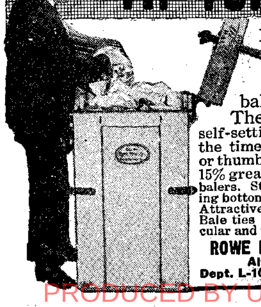
It Pays

One bank sold $7,000 worth in a year—an office building made $5,000—a retail dealer in a town of 2,200 made $400.

ROWE TIP-TOP BALER



Pays for itself in a few fillings—is the fastest, easiest operating baler on the market. The patented Tip-Top self-setting screw saves half the time in baling. No bolts or thumb screws to bother with. 15% greater capacity than other balers. Steel re-enforced non-bulging bottom. Bales easily removed. Attractively painted Royal Blue. Bale ties free. Write for free circular and price list today.

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miles toward Douai, which is being evacuated, and Iwuy and Fressies, north of Cambrai, are taken. The British also take St. Aubert, southeast of Cambrai, and are now seven miles from the Valenciennes-Mézières railroad. They have also crossed the Selle, north of Le Cateau.

A Paris dispatch states that the American "Wildcat" division, which is on the front of Haig's offensive, has captured Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet. Ten thousand French, men, women, and children, have been liberated by the Allied advance.

October 12.—By the capture of Quinay the British are within one mile of Douai. The Germans are also driven from the railway center of Brébières, Hamel is captured, and the enemy seeks safety behind the Sensée Canal.

The drive of British and American forces east and southeast of Cambrai results in hurried efforts of the Germans to evacuate Valenciennes, which is now in a pocket. French and Italians are dislodging Germans in the Chemin des Dames, and the evacuation of Laon is in sight. Gouraud's French and American troops advance from three to four miles on the Champagne front and capture Vouziers. Guise, Vouziers, and all the villages south of Laon are burning, and the enemy is setting fire to other French towns behind his lines.

October 13.—Paris reports that Foch's forces have wrested Laon, La Fère, and the major part of the St. Gobain *massif* from the enemy. The Germans fired La Fère before retiring. Italian and French troops force the enemy back to Amifontaine, fifteen miles north of Reims. Farther east Franco-Americans under Gouraud press forward on the sixty-mile front in the Champagne and reach the bend of the Aisne, south of Rethel. Farther west the troops take Asfeld. Official reports show 21,567 prisoners, including 499 officers, 600 guns, and large stores of war-material taken in the Champagne battle.

General Haig's forces occupy the prison and outlying boulevards of Douai. Montrecourt, seven miles south of Valenciennes, is captured and the hold on the Scheldt Canal strengthened.

October 14.—Paris reports the enemy driven back five miles on a twenty-mile front east of Ypres by a new terrific Allied blow in Flanders. French and Italian troops capture and pass beyond Sissonne, now occupying the village of Monceau-les-Leups, south of the Serre.

French, British, and Belgian troops drive their wedge deeper in the enemy's positions, covering the naval bases of Zeebrugge and Ostend.

The armies sweep forward to within four miles of Courtrai, chief railway center between Ypres and Ghent, and Roulers is captured. More than 6,000 prisoners and six complete batteries of guns are taken.

In the Champagne the enemy continues his flight to the north and east. Gouraud's army crosses the Aisne along a wide front and is within twenty-five miles of Mézières, on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Furious counter-strokes against the British in Picardy and the Americans in the Argonne fail to check the Allied advance. General Haig repels vigorous attacks around Douai.

October 15.—The Allied forces drive six miles deeper into the enemy's Flanders line, capturing Thourout, eighteen miles northeast of Ypres. New British troops thrown across the Lys take Menin, another great railway center. British war-ships are reported entering

Ostend. Over 10,000 men and 100 guns have been taken in this drive.

Despite resistance and counter-thrusts, the Allies sweep forward on the whole two hundred-mile line to the south. The British are within three miles of Lille and have captured four more villages. On the Picardy-Champagne line more than a dozen villages and additional thousands of prisoners are taken by Pétain's men. Italian forces aided the French in the capture of Sissonne.

The Americans redouble their attacks and widen the breach in the Brunhilde line, capturing four villages and destroying the enemy's carefully prepared defenses.

Northwest of the Argonne Forest Gouraud resumes his attacks, crossing the Aisne and taking Olizy and Fermes, west of Grandpré.

THE WAR AT SEA

October 10.—A delayed dispatch from a British port states that the Japanese steamship *Hirano Maru*, of 7,935 gross tons, has been torpedoed and sunk about 300 miles south of Ireland. It is feared that 300 lives were lost.

Seventeen ill and wounded men from the sunken American steamship *Ticonderoga* bring to an Atlantic port a story of German atrocity not equaled since the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The Dublin mail-boat *Leinster* is torpedoed while making a trip to Holyhead. An unconfirmed report says that 400 persons perished.

October 11.—News comes from a British port of the sinking of the transport *Otranto* in the North Channel in a collision with the steamer *Kashmir*. Three hundred and seventy-two American soldiers are reported lost.

On arriving at an American port officers of a Brazilian steamship report an encounter with a German submarine, seventy miles off the North Atlantic coast. The steamer fired at and, they believe, sank the submersible.

The latest estimate is that 480 persons perished when the *Leinster* was sunk by a submarine. The mail-boat carried 687 passengers and had a crew of about 70 men.

October 12.—In a speech at London Vice-Admiral Sims says the average number of enemy submarines operating against merchant ships and transports across the Atlantic is about eighty-nine, but sometimes it runs up to a considerably higher number.

Arriving at an Atlantic port a big British freight-steamer reports being chased early in the day by a *U*-boat not far from the port.

Three hundred American soldiers, 30 French sailors, and 266 members of the crew of the *Otranto* land at a port in northern Ireland. The number of American soldiers lost is now placed at 366.

London newspapers are filled with indignant condemnation of the cold-blooded murder and massacre in the sinking of the *Leinster*. Sir Edward Carson, head of the British War-Aims Committee, asks that the Government insist that, before further notes are received from German sources, the authors of "this diabolical crime be delivered up and brought to justice."

October 14.—Boston receives news of the sinking of the Brazilian steamship *Guaratuba*, two days out from a French port. A British war-ship sank the attacking submarine.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 9.—An American bombing expedition, consisting of more than 350 machines, drops thirty-two tons of

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GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR
Khaki Service Outfit

Men who are used to picking winners, select the **GEM Service Outfit**, in its natty suit of **Khaki**—light-weight for the hike—space economizing in the pack. Fit as a fighting man—it is efficient and on the job whenever and wherever called upon. Suits soldiers and sailors to a T. The **GEM Blade** is a winner from the word go—it is keen for service.

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Outfit with Trench Mirror $1.35

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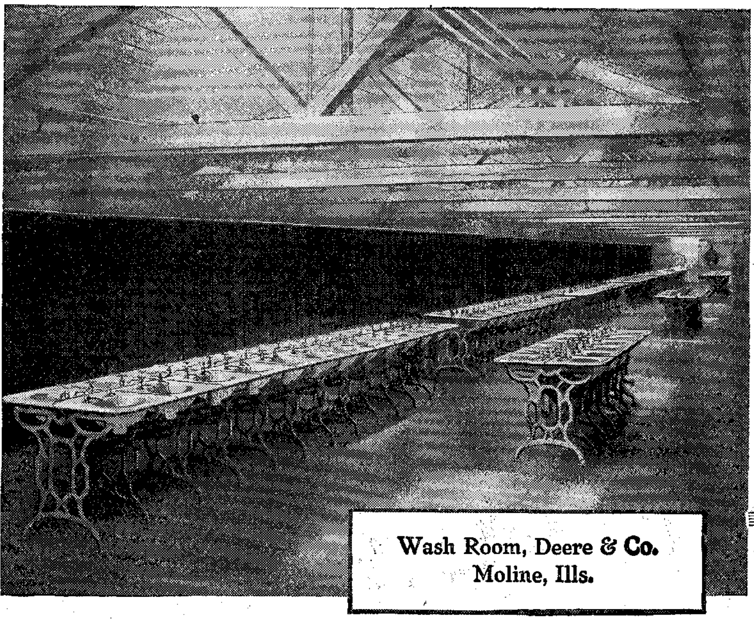

Wash Room, Deere & Co.
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War-Time Production

INDUSTRY, in its terrific endeavor to supply sufficient material for those who fight and for the non-combatants, too, must depend on a depleted man power augmented by women workers. That contented labor produces more and better work is conceded. To this end wise industrial heads improve sanitary conditions with better plumbing and cleaner surroundings in the wash rooms. This is a necessity, and especially so now that women constitute so large a percentage of factory labor.

"Factory Sanitation"

is a book full of suggestions in the line of sanitary needs. It is sent free on request to executives and managers. "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures—for Bath, Kitchen and Laundry—are described in a separate catalog.

The completeness of "Standard" service is a reliance to any manufacturer. It is valuable, not only regarding factory needs, but in the great housing problem with which so many industrial heads are confronted.

If you intend to build, remodel or install new fixtures, write for these books.

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In the cities marked thus (*) at the bottom of this page there are "Standard" Wholesale Houses carrying in stock complete lines of

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for Mills, Mines and Factories—also the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil Industries. Write to, or call upon the nearest wholesale house of

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*FORT WORTH....828-830 MONROE
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DETROIT OFFICE...HAMMOND BLDG.
CHICAGO OFFICE.....KARPEN BLDG.

explosives on German cantonments in the area between Wavrille and Damvillers, twelve miles north of Verdun. Twelve enemy machines were destroyed. Only one American plane was lost.

October 11.—Since the beginning of the St. Mihiel offensive, states a dispatch from France, thirty-two enemy balloons and airplanes have been brought down by American aircraft cannon and machine guns.

Another dispatch records the one hundredth successive victory of the American aviation pursuit squadron on the night of October 10. Six enemy machines were destroyed.

October 12.—During the last seven days British airmen destroyed eighty-nine German machines and drove twenty-seven down out of control. Fifty-three British machines were reported missing.

October 15.—London reports that the independent air force bombed the Frescaty airdrome and blew up a *Zeppelin* shed.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 9.—Unofficial advices reach London that the Turkish Cabinet had decided to take military measures against Bulgaria, but abandoned the project when it found that the opinion of the country was against them.

During a dinner to the Bulgarian Cabinet, says a dispatch from Sofia, King Boris declared that the will of the people shall be his guide, and that he and his advisers will work together for the good of the people and of Bulgaria.

London reports that 65,000 Bulgarian soldiers have surrendered to the Allies west of Uskup in accordance with the provisions of the armistice.

October 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Porte has been advised that Bulgaria is expected to send troops against Turkey in an expedition planned by the Entente Allies.

A London dispatch states that Servian troops are within six miles of Nish, that a Franco-Servian column is moving around the city from the southeast and another Allied force encircling it from the southwest.

October 13.—The Berlin War Office admits that Allied troops have entered Nish.

Saloniki reports that news of Bulgarian atrocities against the Hellenic population of eastern Macedonia has aroused a strong feeling of indignation in Allied and Greek circles.

October 14.—After capturing Nish, states a London dispatch, the Servian forces pushed ahead to enemy positions north of the town, while to the west they hold the line of Mramor-Prokuplie. French cavalry has occupied the Bela Palanka.

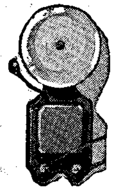
October 15.—Rome reports that Durazzo, the Austrian naval base in Albania, has been taken by Italian forces pushing north through the Balkans. Advancing on a wide front in the Morava Valley, the Servians take more prisoners.

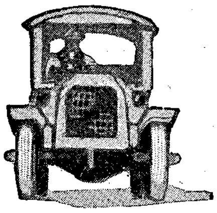
IN PALESTINE

October 10.—Mesopotamian dispatches received in London record the arrival inside the British lines of 47,000 Assyrian, Armenian, and Russian refugees who made their escape through the Turkish front. Ten thousand more refugees are distributed in Kurdistan towns or are wandering in the hills. Two hunded persons, mostly old men, were massacred by the Turks at Urmia.

The British War Office states that French and British war-ships entered

Columbia Batteries





Dry Batteries

Boys and their elders—*both* use Columbia Dry Batteries. For these fiery little bundles of electric energy will run a toy—or a mammoth truck or tractor. They put "go" into autos and motorboats, and stationary engines. They light up lanterns; ring bells; make telephones speak up—both toy and regular kinds.

The biggest battery factory makes Columbias—has made them, in fact, for a quarter century and more. Into every cell is packed all the power that expert knowledge can put there.

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Though they cost no more, Columbias last longer. Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts, no extra charge.

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First, we build Columbia Storage Batteries right.

Second, we appoint Columbia Service Dealers everywhere to inspect, water, or charge your battery. If it must be taken apart, the Columbia Service Dealer will forward it to a nearby Columbia Service Station, where *only skilled specialists are authorized to make repairs.*

Third, we guarantee Columbia Storage Batteries to do definite work for a definite period—and we furnish another battery without extra cost if the first battery fails within the guarantee period. This straightforward guarantee is made possible not only because of the 18 distinctive features embodied in the Columbia, but also because of this definite service plan. Any Columbia Service Dealer or Service Station will gladly tell you why you will profit with this unique Columbia Storage Battery Service for your car.

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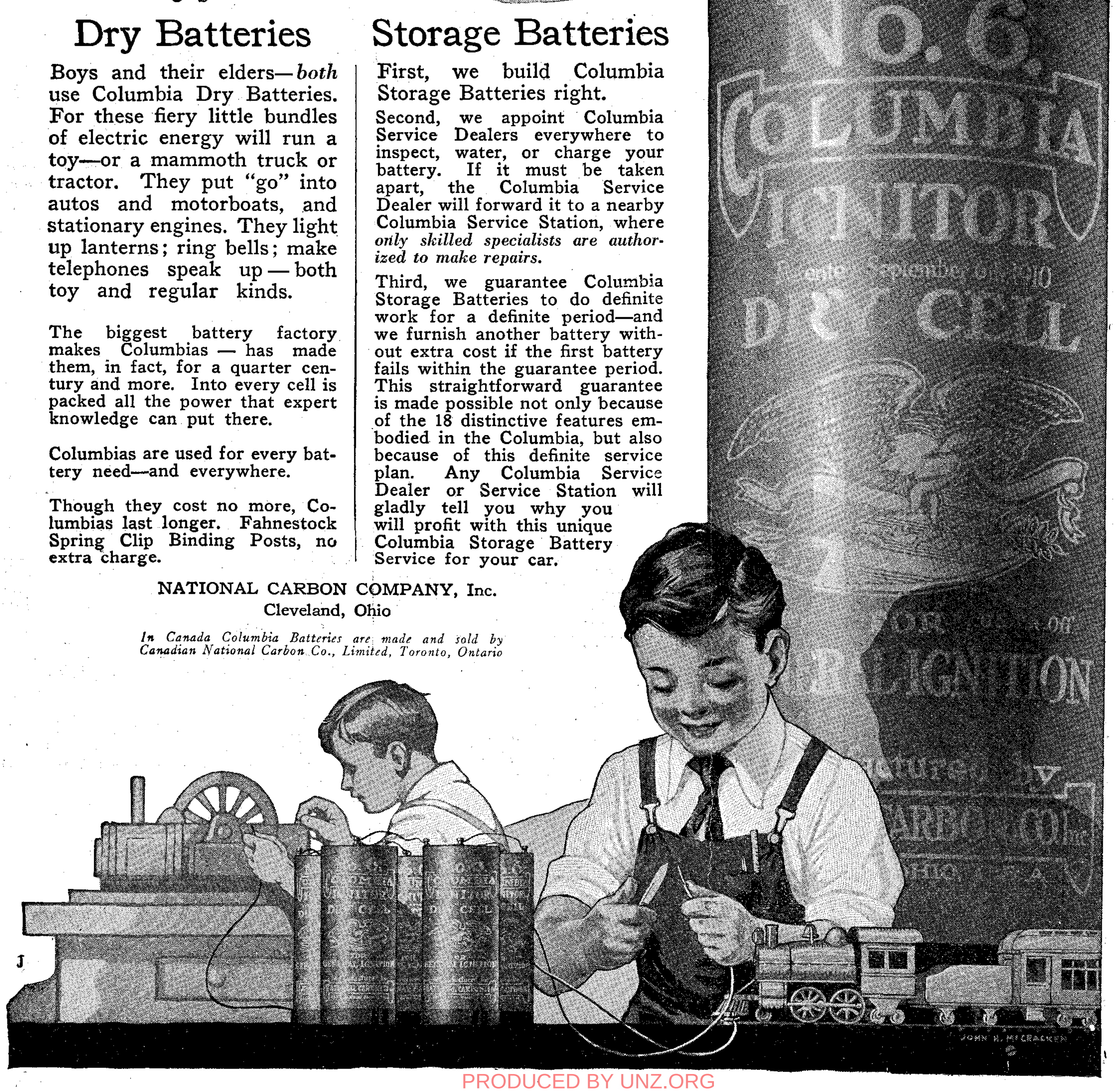

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War has proved Magnetos to be the supreme ignition system. Tanks, airplanes, motor transports, etc., all are magneto-equipt. Daily, their efficiency, their stamina, is proving conclusively the superiority of the Magneto, the self-contained ignition system, independent of batteries, coils or other contraptions.

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Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.
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Beirut, the chief seaport of Syria, October 7, and found the town evacuated by the enemy. Exclusive of those taken by the Arabs, the prisoners captured by the Egyptian expeditionary force has risen to more than 75,000. It is estimated that of the Turkish 4th, 7th, and 8th armies not more than 17,000 escaped.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 9.—In spite of the assurance of Lenine, says a dispatch from Stockholm, the Red terrorism continues in Petrograd. The *Soviet* has rejected the proposal to release political prisoners.

The British War Office reports that in the Shenkursk region, which lies between Archangel, the Vologda Railway, and the Dvina, the enemy is still retiring, followed by a mixed force of Americans and Russians.

October 11.—A dispatch from Vaga, northern Russia, states that a company of former Russian officers who escaped through the Bolshevik lines walked 200 miles through swamps and forests to enlist in the Allied lines.

Tokyo reports that Bolshevik forces abandoned the gold-mining district of Morasoefsky when Japanese and other Allied troops approached.

A Petrograd dispatch received at Amsterdam reports that 250 hostages have been shot at Penza, 130 miles northwest of Saratof, in reprisal for the assassination of a member of the Extraordinary Commission and an attack on the prison wardens.

October 12.—A dispatch from Stockholm states that infant mortality in Petrograd has increased to 50 per cent. From 57 to 87 per cent. of enrolled school-children are absent on account of sickness and the situation is growing worse daily.

Washington reports the arrival of an American Red Cross relief ship at Archangel with 4,600 tons of food, drugs, and other supplies for Allied soldiers and destitute civilians.

Reports from Pskof say that German soldiers who were transferred there from the French front to recuperate mutinied and unfurled the red flag and were arrested and disarmed. German soldiers at Lopol are threatening to march to Berlin and demand that the war be ended.

October 13.—A delayed dispatch from Vladivostok announces a coalition between the Omsk and Horvath governments. Several Siberian leaders are given places in the Cabinet.

October 15.—London receives a telegram from Moscow stating that the Bolshevik Government has agreed to release the remaining British officials detained in Russia.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

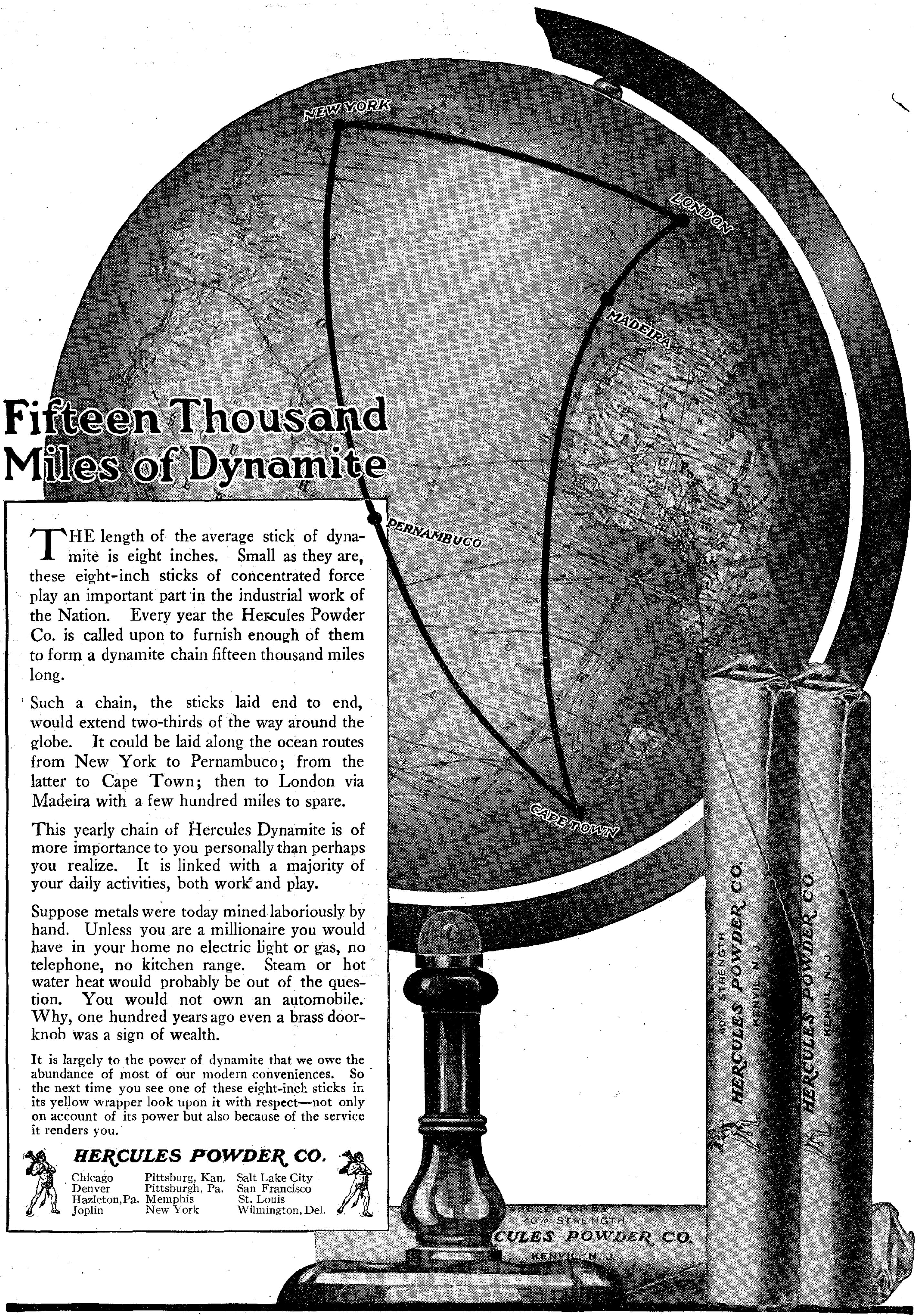
October 10.—The financial panic in Germany is spreading to small holders of war-bonds and the Government is striving to allay the fears of this class of investors.

It is rumored that General Ludendorf has suffered a physical collapse and relinquished command of the German Army.

London learns from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Council has decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact."

The semi-official *North German Gazette* states that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs will soon appoint a committee of officials, parliamentarians, and jurists to frame a German plan for a league of nations.

October 11.—Zurich is informed from



Fifteen Thousand Miles of Dynamite

THE length of the average stick of dynamite is eight inches. Small as they are, these eight-inch sticks of concentrated force play an important part in the industrial work of the Nation. Every year the Hercules Powder Co. is called upon to furnish enough of them to form a dynamite chain fifteen thousand miles long.

Such a chain, the sticks laid end to end, would extend two-thirds of the way around the globe. It could be laid along the ocean routes from New York to Pernambuco; from the latter to Cape Town; then to London via Madeira with a few hundred miles to spare.

This yearly chain of Hercules Dynamite is of more importance to you personally than perhaps you realize. It is linked with a majority of your daily activities, both work and play.

Suppose metals were today mined laboriously by hand. Unless you are a millionaire you would have in your home no electric light or gas, no telephone, no kitchen range. Steam or hot water heat would probably be out of the question. You would not own an automobile. Why, one hundred years ago even a brass doorknob was a sign of wealth.

It is largely to the power of dynamite that we owe the abundance of most of our modern conveniences. So the next time you see one of these eight-inch sticks in its yellow wrapper look upon it with respect—not only on account of its power but also because of the service it renders you.

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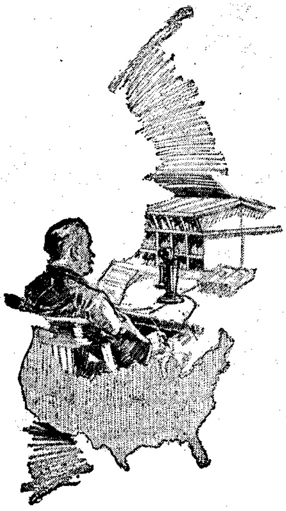
HERCULES POWDER CO.

ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

Explosives and Chemicals

Notice where our branch offices are located

Every one of the twenty ATLAS branch offices was located where it is for the purpose of making it easy for users of ATLAS Explosives throughout the country to receive shipments quickly and to enable our service men to be in a position to get into instant touch with users of explosives whose problems seem especially difficult of solution.



These branches are not mere "forwarders" to the home office. Each one is a complete unit. Each one is competent to handle any inquiry or order that comes to it.

This means elimination of all delay. When you communicate with an ATLAS branch you get just what you want quickly and surely.

The ATLAS line of explosives and chemicals includes high and permissible explosives, dynamites, farm powders, blasting and sporting powders, blasting supplies of all kinds, nitric and sulphuric acids, mixed acids, sodium nitrite and ammonium nitrate, nitre-cake, lacquers, etc. Producer of leather cloth.

Write for further information

General users of explosives and chemicals should write for further information. Farmers, owners of estates, lumbermen, should get our special book, "Better Farming." Mailed free.

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Sales Offices: Allentown (Pa.), Birmingham (Ala.), Boston, Chicago, Des Moines (Ia.), Houghton (Mich.), Joplin (Mo.), Kansas City, Knoxville, McAlester (Okla.), Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg (Kan.). Pittsburgh (Pa.), Pottsville (Pa.), St. Louis, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.)

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are more numerous than you realize. Prove this condition for yourself—and correct it—by examining this book, *Better Say*. It is packed with corrections valuable to every one who would speak accurately. By mail, 25 cents.
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AND HOW TO MAKE THE APPARATUS, a handy manual for the amateur or the expert. Shows how to make, erect, and control every part of a small working wireless plant. *Cloth, illustrated with helpful diagrams, by mail, 88 cents.*
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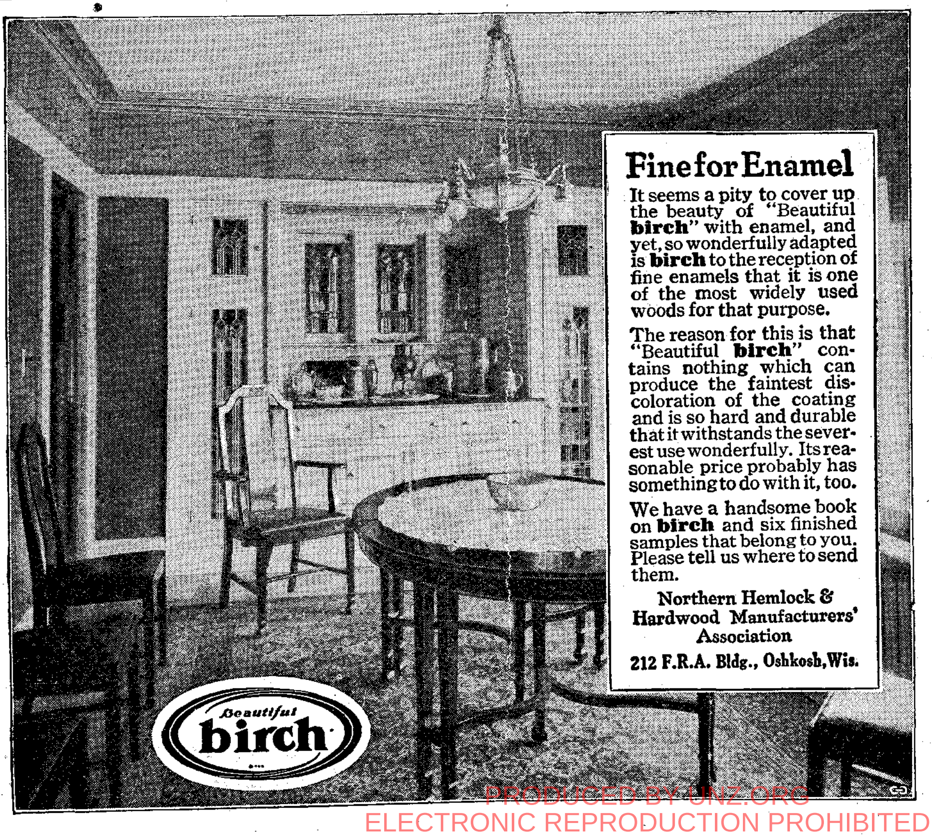


Fine for Enamel

It seems a pity to cover up the beauty of "Beautiful **birch**" with enamel, and yet, so wonderfully adapted is **birch** to the reception of fine enamels that it is one of the most widely used woods for that purpose.

The reason for this is that "Beautiful **birch**" contains nothing which can produce the faintest discoloration of the coating and is so hard and durable that it withstands the severest use wonderfully. Its reasonable price probably has something to do with it, too.

We have a handsome book on **birch** and six finished samples that belong to you. Please tell us where to send them.

Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association
212 F.R.A. Bldg., Oshkosh, Wis.

Beautiful birch

Vienna that Emperor Charles has issued a manifesto of his decision to unite Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia in one state.

October 12.—Italian infantry break into the Austro-Hungarian trenches on Cima Trepezzi, inflicting heavy losses and taking a number of prisoners.

October 13.—Stockholm reports that the Finnish Government has asked Germany to withdraw her troops from Finland.

October 15.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the German Government asks France to refrain from bombarding the large towns of northern France and to enter into an agreement to permit a portion, at least, of the population of Valenciennes to pass into the French lines.

Another Amsterdam dispatch reports that, according to a Bremen paper, the Luxemburg Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted an order begging President Wilson to protect Luxemburg's rights.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

October 9.—In the *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, Georg Bernhard declares that Prince Maximilian's announcement of the request for an armistice was received in the Reichstag in "stony silence."

October 10.—In a speech at Auburn, N. Y., Secretary Lansing said strict justice should be done to Germany, but the Allies should distinguish between the "master and the serf," and not let their hatred be their only guide.

October 11.—According to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they will accept President Wilson's peace terms. Reuter's learns that Turkey has approached the United States with a view to peace.

Amsterdam transmits a Cologne dispatch stating that the Kaiser has summoned the sovereigns of all the German federal states for a consultation before answering President Wilson's note.

October 12.—Germany's reply to President Wilson, offering to accept his peace terms, is published in Berlin and other European centers before the official dispatch is received in Washington. Rumors of the Kaiser's abdication are also generally published.

The Anglican Diocese of Australia passes a resolution that, in view of the "inhuman treatment accorded to the natives of German colonies, it would be incompatible with the principles of Christianity to allow the natives to be placed again under the yoke of their oppressors."

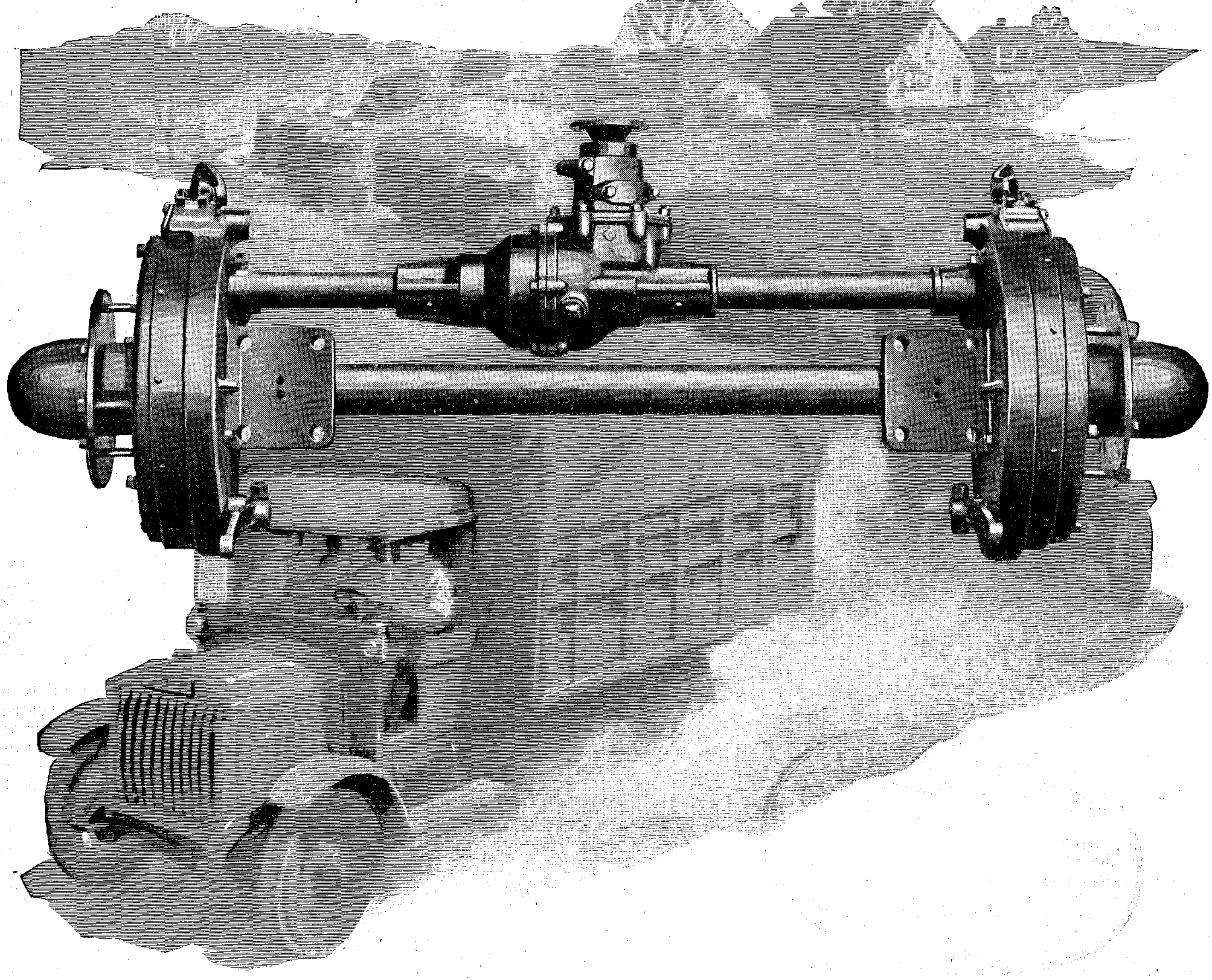
A dispatch from Washington cautions the people of the United States and Allied countries against taking the German peace note as a complete acceptance of President Wilson's demands.

October 13.—Dwight T. Stone, president of the Unconditional Surrender Club of the United States, telegraphs all branches to call mass-meetings to "take emphatic action urging the American and Allied governments to insist upon complete capitulations of the Huns or a finish fight."

October 14.—Germany's peace note is delivered at the State Department in Washington. In a prompt reply President Wilson leaves all questions of armistice to the military advisers of the Powers arrayed against Germany, insists upon absolute safeguards and guaranties providing for the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the Allied armies; and adds that

The Russel Drive

Master of Road and Load



Ever Eastward to the Sea

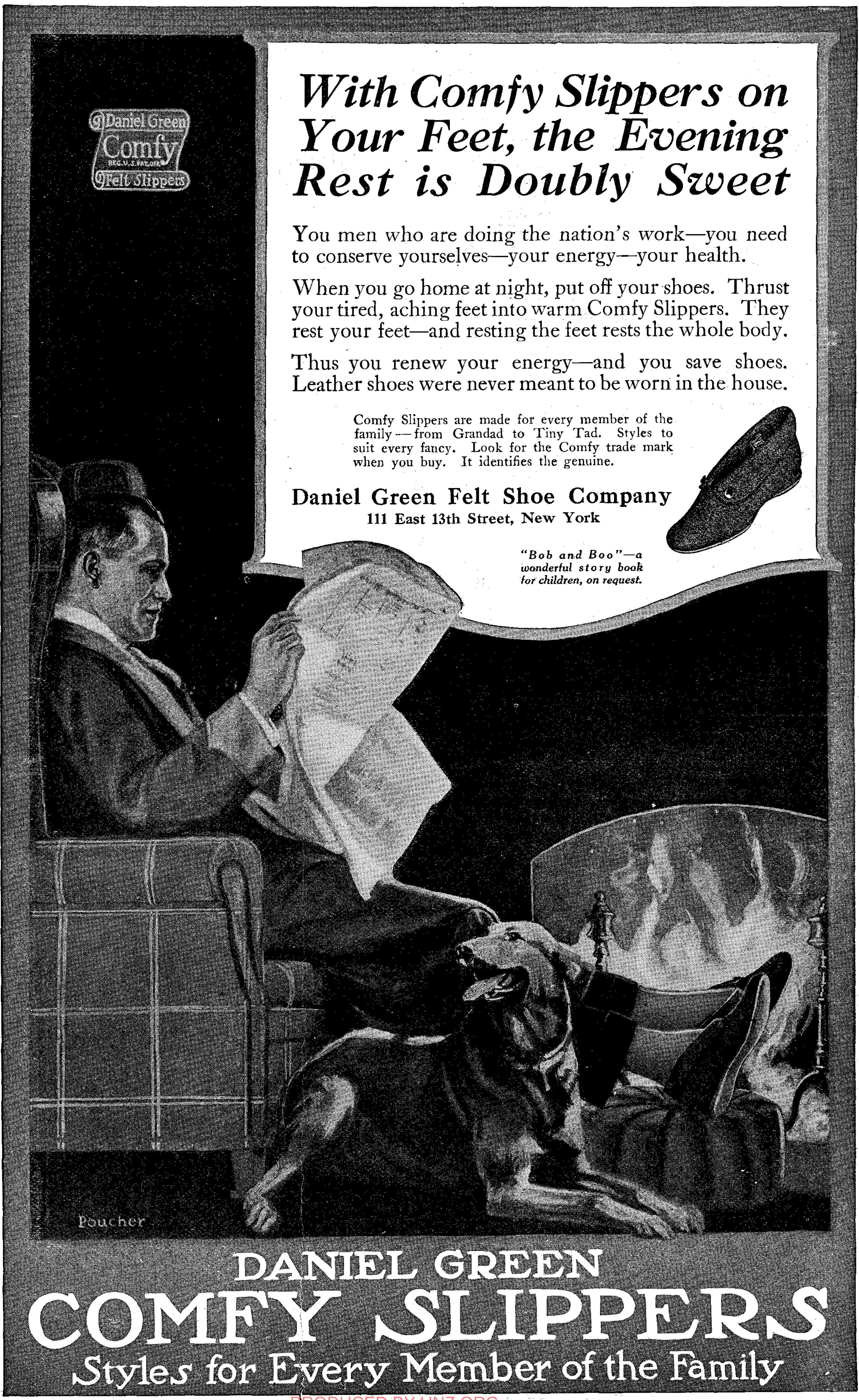
Perhaps you yourself have seen them, on some lonely country road, at twilight or early dawn—the Motor Trucks—moving ever eastward to the Sea. First, a cloud of dust; then a Truck, grim and huge. Then another Truck; then a score of Trucks. If you have seen them, you have felt the Might, the Invincibility of them. You have felt that the Trucks were taking the answer of Democracy and Freedom straight to Berlin. And They are!

Do you know that soon in France we shall have a Motor Transport Corps of five thousand officers and a hundred thousand men, twice the size of the entire U. S. Army when we declared war?

Such has been the achievement, such is the Destiny of the Motor Truck—to Win the War. And the Russel Internal Gear Drive Axle, vital to the Efficiency of the Truck, and therefore vital to the Inevitable Victory, is our contribution.

Russel Motor Axle Company, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Internal Gear Drive Axles *for* Motor Trucks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Felt Slippers
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DANIEL GREEN
COMFY SLIPPERS
Styles for Every Member of the Family

With Comfy Slippers on Your Feet, the Evening Rest is Doubly Sweet

You men who are doing the nation's work—you need to conserve yourselves—your energy—your health.

When you go home at night, put off your shoes. Thrust your tired, aching feet into warm Comfy Slippers. They rest your feet—and resting the feet rests the whole body.

Thus you renew your energy—and you save shoes. Leather shoes were never meant to be worn in the house.

Comfy Slippers are made for every member of the family—from Grandad to Tiny Tad. Styles to suit every fancy. Look for the Comfy trade mark when you buy. It identifies the genuine.

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Company
111 East 13th Street, New York

"Bob and Boo"—a wonderful story book for children, on request.

an armistice can not be considered so long as Germany continues her wanton sinking of passenger-ships at sea and committing acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation on land. As a condition precedent to peace, if "peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves," he demands the elimination of the autocratic power "which has hitherto controlled Germany, or its reduction to virtual impotency."

Washington receives Turkey's official request that President Wilson take peace steps.

The United States Senate breaks all precedents by vigorously applauding President Wilson's reply to Germany's peace note. The Senators regard the reply as the forerunner of unconditional surrender by the Central Powers.

Reuter's learns from authoritative quarters in London that there is no prospect of an early armistice as the result of Germany's overtures.

Secretary of War Baker tells newspaper correspondents that the enlarged military program, which calls for the shipment of 250,000 American troops monthly, will not be influenced by any turn which diplomatic negotiations may take.

October 15.—Reports reaching Washington state that von Hindenburg himself was responsible for the German Government accepting the President's peace terms and seeking an immediate armistice. He told the Reichstag that necessary munitions were lacking to continue the war.

In an address at Toronto, the President of the Privy Council of Canada declares that unconditional surrender is the only condition on which the Dominion is willing to end the war.

Winston Churchill, British Minister of Munitions, in a speech at Manchester says President Wilson's stern and formidable answer to Germany is indorsed by all the Allied countries.

FOREIGN

October 9.—The British Foreign Office receives indirect news of the fall of the Turkish Cabinet.

An announcement in the Berlin newspapers states that, in view of unsafe traffic conditions, the Balkan express will probably only run to Nish, but that it will probably be possible to transport passengers to Sofia and Constantinople in local trains.

October 10.—Stockholm reports that the Finnish Landtag has elected Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the Kaiser, King of Finland. The Republican members of the Chamber did not vote.

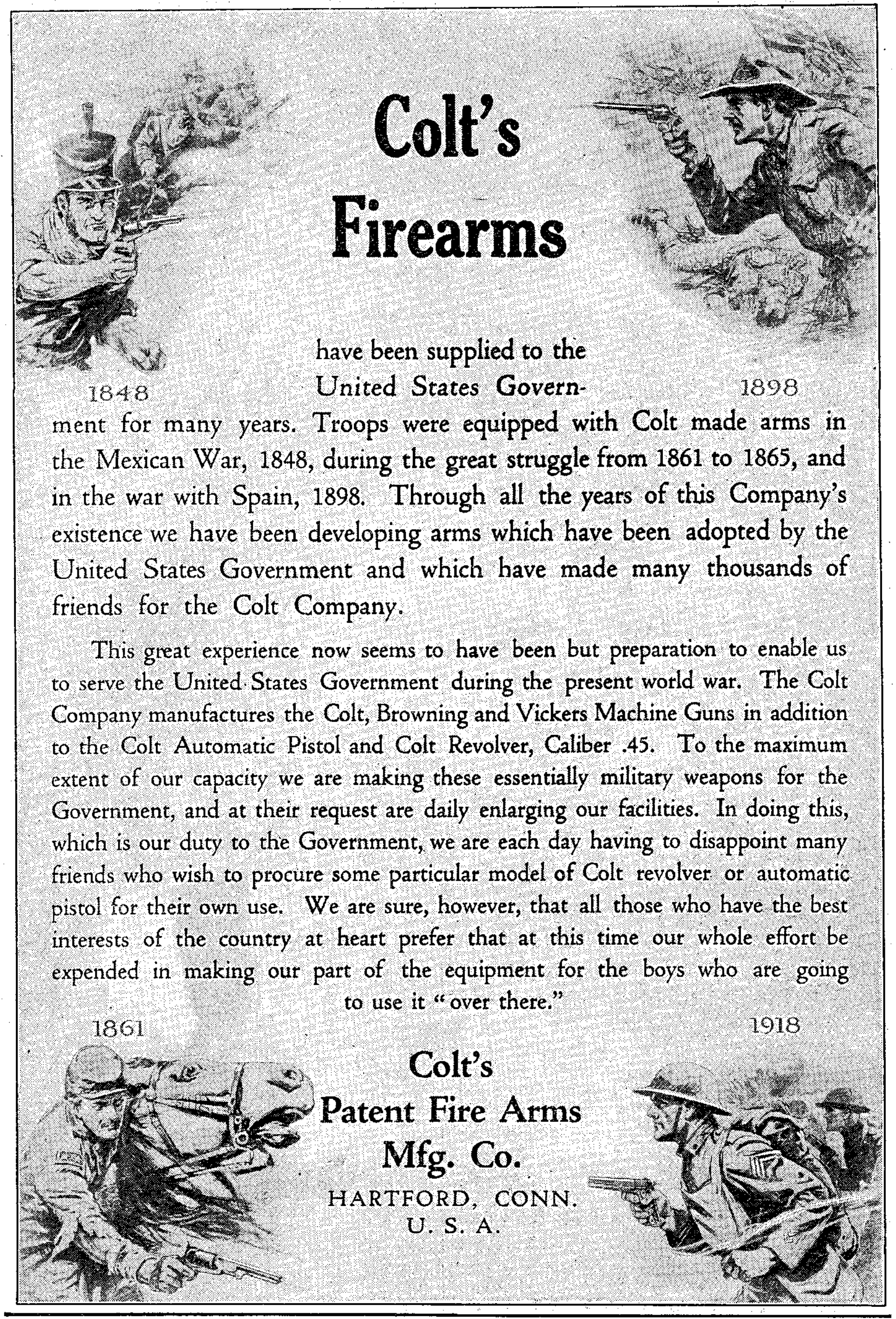
October 11.—A cable from Porto Rico reports a terrific earthquake and tidal wave at San Juan at 11 o'clock this morning.

Geneva sends word of a grave movement of unrest in Constantinople which is regarded as the beginning of a revolution against the Young Turks.

The Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* states that Belgian authorities have delivered orders to Belgians living in England to return to their native land.

Melbourne reports that a bill making subscriptions to Australian war-loans compulsory has passed its first reading in the Commonwealth's House of Representatives. The measure exempts citizens whose taxable income falls below $250 and soldiers and sailors serving abroad.

October 12.—The French Cabinet decides, as a necessary national defense measure, to urge the passage of a bill providing for the taking over of all French railways during hostilities and one year after peace has been declared.



Colt's Firearms

have been supplied to the United States Government for many years. Troops were equipped with Colt made arms in the Mexican War, 1848, during the great struggle from 1861 to 1865, and in the war with Spain, 1898. Through all the years of this Company's existence we have been developing arms which have been adopted by the United States Government and which have made many thousands of friends for the Colt Company.

This great experience now seems to have been but preparation to enable us to serve the United States Government during the present world war. The Colt Company manufactures the Colt, Browning and Vickers Machine Guns in addition to the Colt Automatic Pistol and Colt Revolver, Caliber .45. To the maximum extent of our capacity we are making these essentially military weapons for the Government, and at their request are daily enlarging our facilities. In doing this, which is our duty to the Government, we are each day having to disappoint many friends who wish to procure some particular model of Colt revolver or automatic pistol for their own use. We are sure, however, that all those who have the best interests of the country at heart prefer that at this time our whole effort be expended in making our part of the equipment for the boys who are going to use it "over there."

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.
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CARBONIC ACID GAS IN MEDICINE

By Dr. Achilles Rose. A scientific treatise on the healing-qualities of carbonic acid gas. 12mo, Cloth, 200 pages. $1 00, *net;* post-paid, $1.10.
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PHYSICIAN vs. BACTERIOLOGIST

By Prof. O. Rosenbach, M.D. This volume embraces Rosenbach's discussion on clinico-bacteriologic and hygienic problems based on original investigations representing the contest against the overgrowth of bacteriology. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50 *net.* By mail $1.66.
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Absolute Permanency
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Sanford's Premium Blue Black Writing Fluid or Sanford's Fountain Pen Ink.
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Miller
HANDY-ANDY
TUBE REPAIR
KIT
SELF-VULCANIZING
Two Sizes
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Miller "Handy Andy"

Mends Any Size Hole in a Tube

Yes, anything from a pin-hole puncture to a long, ugly cut can be quickly and permanently repaired by anyone without gasoline or a vulcanizer.

So ask your dealer for Miller Handy Andy and then just reach in your tool kit when trouble comes and take out this lightning outfit. Snip off any sized patch required from the generous roll of Handy Andy Para, apply the cement and press the Handy Andy Patch on hole or cut. That's all! Your tube is ready at once to be inflated.

The longer Handy Andy stays the tighter it gets—for mind you, this Miller Patching is self-curing. Handy Andy is better than ready-cut patches because it is easier applied and always provides the right size patch.

Miller
TIRE ACCESSORIES AND REPAIRS

Any man, woman or 10-year old boy can do efficient tire repairing with Miller Tire Accessories. They're the life savers of old tubes and tires and the first aids to injured ones. And now that so many service stations are closed on Sundays and evenings, you ought never venture out in a car without Miller Accessories in your kit.

Repair Guide Free

We have just issued a valuable 36-page book called "Guide to More Tire Mileage." It shows both by sketches and directions how you can easily renew your casings and tubes. Send your address for free copy while they last.

The Miller Rubber Company
Dept. A65, Akron, Ohio

When having Tires or Tubes repaired by others request the use of Miller Repair Materials and you are sure of a longer-lasting job. (193)

A San Juan dispatch states that when the island of Porto Rico was shaken by an earthquake, which was followed by a tidal wave, fourteen persons were killed and over forty injured at Aguadilla. The city hall at Ponce was wrecked and several persons killed.

Calgary reports the entire force at the Ogden shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, numbering 1,200 men, walking out in sympathy with the striking freight-handlers.

October 13.—Paris reports that the total amount of National Defense bonds subscribed for during September was $311,800,000.

The Spanish Government decides to put into immediate service sixty-two German ships in Spanish ports as the equivalent of ships torpedoed.

Governor Yager estimates that 150 lives were lost in yesterday's earthquake in Porto Rico. Almost every town on the island reports damaged property and scattering fatalities.

Nearly one hundred lives are lost by an explosion in a munition-plant at Trenton, Ont.

A dispatch from Paris states that two French scientists have succeeded in isolating the infectious agent which causes Spanish influenza.

October 15.—More earthquake shocks are reported in Porto Rico. The Red Cross estimates that over 600 families are homeless.

Washington learns that 250,000 Belgian refugees are making their way from Lille, Croubaix, and other towns near the front lines in an endeavor to escape into Holland.

The British Bureau of Information announces that the approximate British casualties from the beginning of this year to the end of September were more than 700,000. The lowest figures for one week were 4,126 and the highest over 40,000.

DOMESTIC

October 9.—Washington reports that the Government has agreed to pay all interest on outstanding bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, all dividends and interest payments due on stocks and bonds of subsidiary companies, all taxes and operating charges on the property, and, in addition, the sum of $8,000,000 annually to insure the present rate of dividend on the company's stock.

More than 2,500 Home Defense Service nurses available for the Red Cross are being mobilized and sent to camps, hospitals, and ship-building plants to fight Spanish influenza.

The United States Senate ratifies the convention between this country and Japan, extending the general arbitration treaty for five years. The commercial travelers' treaty between the United States and Uruguay was also ratified.

October 10.—The Alien Enemy Property Custodian annouces the seizure of all but 100 of the 20,000 shares of the capital stock of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., owned by the German Imperial Government.

A bill introduced in the Senate at Washington provides that all political campaign contributions exceeding $500 shall be taxed 10 per cent. and lesser amounts subjected to lower rates.

General Pershing cables the Government asking for 900,000 tons of coal per month.

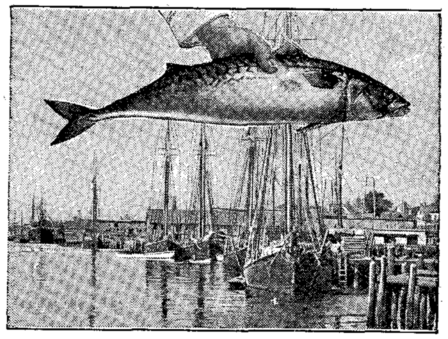
October 11.—General March announces in Washington that American troops sent overseas have passed the 1,900,000 mark.

Since April over 3,000,000 aerial bombs

Salt Mackerel

CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

RIGHT FROM THE FISHING BOATS TO YOU



FAMILIES who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.,** by the **FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY,** with newly caught, **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH,** choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT,** sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME.** We **PREPAY** express on all orders east of Kansas. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, fat, meaty, juicy fish, are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat, at a much lower cost.

FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT-LINED CANS.** They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS is a relishable, hearty dish, that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying, **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg or deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all our products. *Write for it.* Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.

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Please send me your latest **Fish Price List.**

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METAL BASKET

A WASTE basket is either a nuisance or it is the most serviceable friend an office man can have. The Victor is the serviceable kind. It is made of metal, finished in Olive Green, Oak or Mahogany. It is heavy enough to remain exactly where you want it. It is so well balanced that it will not tip over even if tipped at a 45 degree angle.

It is fire proof and eliminates all danger if a lighted match, cigar or cigarette is thrown into the basket. It is indestructible and because of its long service it is the most economical basket to buy.

Ask Your Dealer for a Victor

When you need a waste basket for your home, office or store, insist upon getting the Victor. It is serviceable, attractive and practical. It is the best basket you can buy.

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Our booklet "Furniture of Steel for the Bank and Office" shows our complete line of metal baskets, desks, safes, bond boxes, tables, etc. Every office should have this booklet on file. It will be mailed free to any one who writes for it.

METAL OFFICE FURNITURE COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Save the cost of a new roof -use FIBROTEX at our risk

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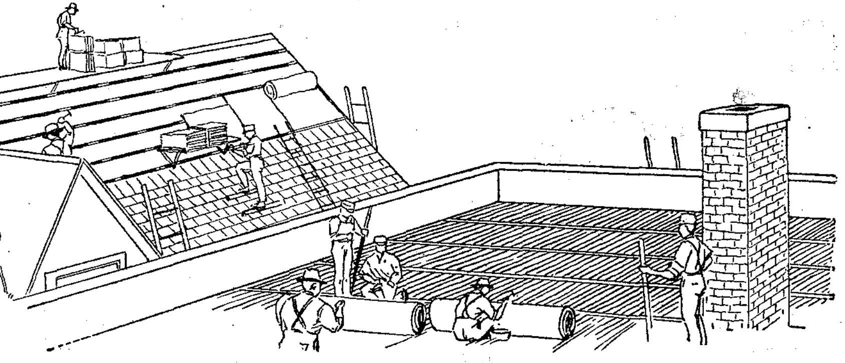
FIBROTEX



Every year hundreds of thousands of dollars are wasted through neglect to repair leaky roofs. Material and labor badly needed for other work is used in re-building roofs that could easily be made serviceable and weathertight by stopping the small leaks in time.

Why not help reduce this big expenditure and conserve the much needed labor and material? Save your roof at slight cost by repairing the leaks *now* with FIBROTEX.

War-time Conservation

FIBROTEX is a product especially formulated for such war-time conservation. Through its use building owners can conserve thousands of dollars in material and labor. Accept our offer, as explained, and let us send you a quantity to *try at our risk*. Every building owner should keep FIBROTEX on hand for such repair work.

Applied to Any Surface, Wet or Dry

FIBROTEX repairs leaks in roofs of all kinds. Whether it is used to fill cracks in concrete roofs—repair damage done to rusted tin or metal—close apertures in composition or leaks in shingle roofs, it performs its functions efficiently and economically. It may be applied even to wet surfaces where it will bond firmly and tenaciously.

FIBROTEX, a plastic compound of putty-like consistency, manufactured from weather-resisting gums, oils and asbestos fibre—repairs leaky roofs permanently and economically. It is easily applied with an ordinary trowel by unskilled labor.

FIBROTEX retains its elasticity and pliability under all extremes of temperature—it will not crack or check from coldest weather, nor will it soften and run when exposed to the hottest sun.

Make This Trial

Let us send you a trial barrel weighing about 600 lbs., at 7c per pound. If a barrel is more than you need, send $5.00 for a 50-pound can, money to be refunded if product does not prove absolutely satisfactory to you. Write today, using coupon if convenient.

THE TRUSCON LABORATORIES
DETROIT MICHIGAN

TRUSCON FIBROTEX
for repairing leaks of all kinds

Truscon Agatex
(Concentrated)

Truscon Agatex is a well-known product for hardening cement floors. We can now furnish Agatex in concentrated form which gives still greater economy.

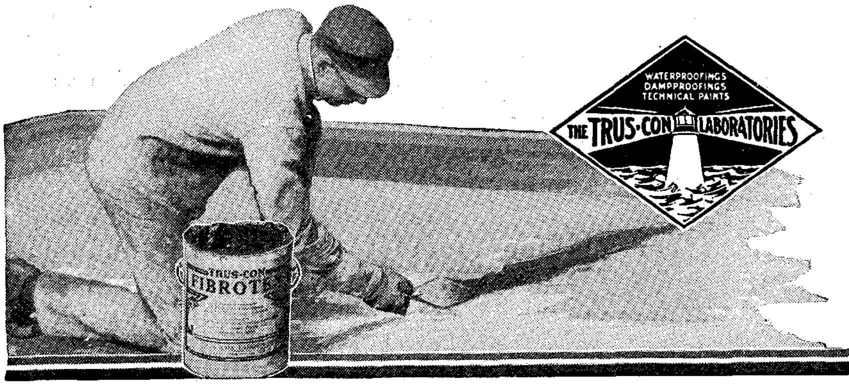
Agatex chemically transforms crumbling, dusting cement floors into hard, dustproof, wear-resisting surfaces. Agatex may be applied at night and floors used next day. Low in cost and easily applied with a long handled brush. Widely used in factories, warehouses, garages, etc.

Other Truscon Products

Include *Truscon Waterproofing Paste* for waterproofing concrete foundations, tanks, reservoirs, etc. *Truscon Stone-Tex* for dampproofing concrete, brick, stucco and masonry surfaces of all kinds. *Industrial Enamel*, a porcelain-like white enamel finish for factory interiors. Also many other similar technical products. See list in accompanying coupon.

Free Consulting Service for Manufacturers

Manufacturers who are faced with any unusual paint requirements are invited to consult our corps of expert chemists and chemical engineers. They can be of great service in helping to solve your problems on a strictly war-time basis of true conservation. Whatever your problem, you can secure our co-operation without obligating yourself in any way.



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TECHNICAL PAINTS
THE TRUS-CON LABORATORIES

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☐ Please ship one barrel of FIBROTEX (approximately 600 lbs.) at 7c per pound. Guaranteed to be satisfactory to us.

☐ Enclosed find $5.00 for which send 50-pound can of FIBROTEX, money to be refunded if not found satisfactory.

We are also interested in the following Truscon products as checked :

- ☐ Truscon Stone-Tex. *For dampproofing masonry surfaces.*
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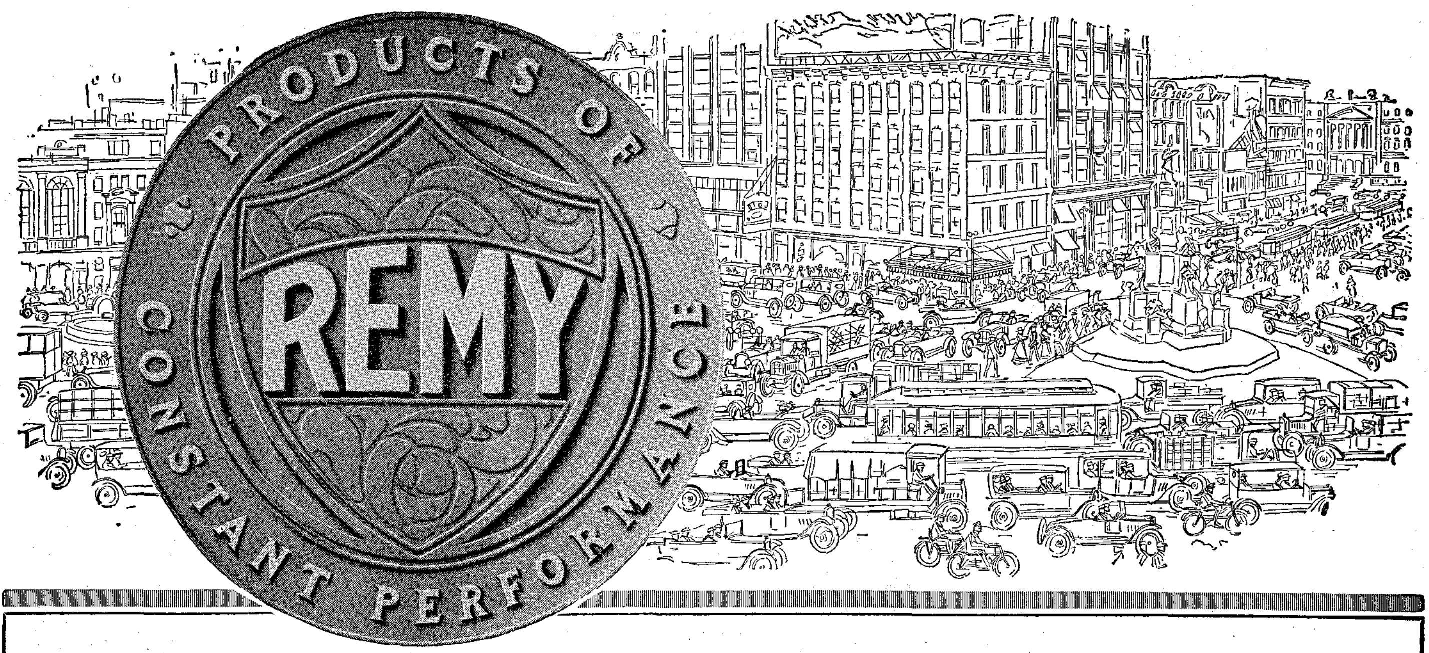

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Remy high standards of workmanship and advanced engineering have their greatest meaning for you when you encounter difficult driving conditions that test the mettle of your car and the Starting, Lighting, and Ignition System.

It is then that you should realize the full value of Remy's Constant Performance. Remy products are built to work in the tight places as well as on the open road. With an added pride in your car, you appreciate the wisdom of the automobile maker who determined upon Remy because he kept your satisfaction in mind rather than lower manufacturing costs for himself.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY
Motor Equipment Division, Detroit, Mich.

General Offices and Factories:
Anderson, Indiana

Laboratories:
Detroit, Michigan

Tractor Equipment Division, Chicago, Illinois

REMY

STARTING LIGHTING IGNITION SYSTEMS

have been delivered to the Government by the manufacturers. Ordnance experts think this almost a sufficient number to meet the demands of any contemplated aviation program.

Influenza and pneumonia increase in Greater New York, 4,293 cases of the former and 394 of the latter being reported to-day. Washington reports that the total number of influenza cases at camps since the beginning of the epidemic has reached 223,000, pneumonia cases, 27,907, and deaths, 8,335.

October 12.—Because of the continued spread of influenza the Supreme Court of the United States decides upon another week's recess.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau asks Congress for $134,000,000 additional to pay family allotments and allowances of soldiers during the present fiscal year. Previous appropriations have aggregated $141,000,000.

The Central Federated Union passes resolutions calling a general Pan-American conference of organized labor in New York City on November 29, to help cement cooperation between the Latin-American republics and the United States.

October 13.—A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., reports whole sections of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota timberland on fire and a number of towns in ruins. Over 500 persons are killed and thousands are homeless. In Duluth alone there are 12,000 penniless refugees quartered in hospitals, churches, schools, and private homes.

October 14.—Adjutant-General Rhinow, who has taken charge in the burnt-timber districts in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, estimates that the dead will be close upon 1,000. Fully fifty square miles, it is reported, have been stript clean of timber, crops, live stock, and human habitation.

The Federal Public Health Service announces that it is mobilized for a national campaign against the epidemic of Spanish influenza.

October 15.—It is reported in Washington that an inquiry into the whole range of German propaganda in this country is likely to develop from the Senate's investigation of the purchase of the Washington *Times* by Arthur Brisbane with money contributed by the brewers.

Forest fires break out afresh in the Duluth district and several towns are threatened with destruction. Thus far the bodies of 725 victims have been recovered in the devastated sections.

Influenza continues increasing in Greater New York. Cases reported to-day, 5,113, as compared with 4,925 yesterday. Since September 18 the total number of cases reported were 48,024, with 2,296 deaths.

Washington reports that the disease has reached epidemic proportions in practically every State in the country. In only three States is it reported as stationary. In army-camps the epidemic is subsiding. The total of cases reported was 6,498, a decrease of 773 from yesterday. Pneumonia cases were 1,916, against 2,523 the day before, but the number of deaths increased, being 889, against 716 yesterday.

No Help.—A man was rebuked in court for endeavoring to confirm a palpably absurd story told by his wife.

"You should be more careful," the judge said. "I tell you candidly I don't believe one word of your wife's story."

The man looked at the judge and sighed mournfully.

"That's all very well," he said. "You may do as you like, but I've got to."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Public service corporations use Art Metal

IT is possible in this space to name only a few of the many great public service corporations who are users of ART METAL steel office furniture, safes and files:

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Western Elec. Co., Kansas City
Minneapolis General Elec. Co.
Consolidated Gas & Elec. Co., Baltimore
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Boston
Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago
Portland Railway Light & Power Co.
Michigan Northern Power Co.
Southern California Edison Co.
Indianapolis Light & Heat Co.
Denver Gas & Electric Light Co.
Buffalo General Electric Co.
Municipal Lighting Co., New York
The Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburg
Peoples Gas Co., Chicago
The Iroquois Gas Co., Buffalo

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
JAMESTOWN . . . NEW YORK
Originators of Steel Equipment *Founded 1887*
Branch Offices and Agents
in all principal cities

Art Metal
Jamestown New York
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Art Metalizing America

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Gives running water under strong pressure for every use. Low in cost, economical and efficient in operation. Thousands of satisfied users prove Kewanee superiority. Write for *Kewanee Bulletins* on *Running Water, Electric Lighting* and *Sewage Disposal Systems.*

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30 AMP

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Sole manufacturers of "ARKLESS"—the Non-Renewable Fuse with the "100% Guaranteed Indicator."

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7% to 8%

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A choice variety of investments in $100, $500 and $1000 denominations, secured by essential industries, are available at this time. They were withheld from market during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

You can take advantage of the present high rate market and make reservations of these unusually attractive investments now. Delivery and payment may be made any time up to and including the first of January.

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(ESTABLISHED 1865)
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ESTABLISHED 1865

Not One Dollar Lost on a Danforth Farm Mortgage in Sixty Years

No Investor has ever foreclosed a Mortgage, taken a foot of land or lost a dollar on a DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGE.

For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds, write for Booklet and Investors List No. 50.

A·G·Danforth·&·Co
BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON ILLINOIS

7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
DENOMINATIONS $100, $500, $1000.

Bonds are secured by first mortgages on improved farms in the best agricultural sections of Oklahoma.

We have loaned over $3,000,000.00 without a cent of loss to any investor.

Bonds mature in 2, 3, and 5 years and can be had in denominations of $100.00, $500.00 and $1000.00—interest payable semi-annually.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO., Inc.
Assets over $400,000.00
31 State National Bank Building
Oklahoma City Oklahoma

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO PRESENT INFLATION IN THIS COUNTRY

WHETHER or not there has been real inflation in this country as a consequence of war-demands was discust recently in a National City Bank bulletin. The writer began with saying that in wages and commodities the effects of inflation "have been visible for some time," but not "in the prices of securities and real estate." Much inquiry and comment have been heard on this subject. Since inflation affects the purchasing power of money, many have asked why it does not show itself in the prices of stocks, bonds, and real estate. The writer undertakes to explain:

"Some persons apply the term inflation only to an undue expansion of paper currency, but an expansion of bank loans and deposits has the same effect, since checks are now the common medium of payments. Others in referring to inflation have in mind a general state of abnormally high prices incidental to great industrial activity, whatever the primary cause may have been. Many people argue that the inflation of credits at this time is wholly the result of the war-demands, but they take no account of the part played by an increased supply of credit or money in facilitating the demands. In time of peace a country's industries are occupied in supplying its consumptive wants and in construction work to enlarge its powers of production. If, when a country goes to war, it would curtail these accustomed demands enough to offset the new war-demands, there would be no rise of prices. But people do not curtail their accustomed demands to any such extent. They go on trying to buy and consume as usual, and since there is not labor enough to do everything, employers raise wages to get labor away from one another, and all prices and costs rise. More credit is required to handle all business under these conditions, but whatever amount of credit is supplied is quickly absorbed, because the bidding for labor and materials continues. In short, each new supply of credit finances a further rise of prices, because costs and prices follow each other around a circle.

"The primary cause of this great rise of wages and prices of course is the war. It has taken millions of men from the industries and set up an enormous demand for the war-supplies. It has given an abnormal value to everything that can be made serviceable for war-purposes or that supplies immediate needs. There is a strenuous effort to expand the production of these necessary supplies. All energies are directed into this channel. In the endeavor to accomplish this expansion along certain lines an expansion of credit occurs, but the use and influence of this credit are closely confined to these lines. Indeed, the expansion of credit in part results from efforts to transfer capital from other lines. Owners mortgage or sell out fixt investments in other kinds of property at a sacrifice for the purpose of converting their capital into war-uses. They sell municipal bonds, railway bonds, stocks, real estate, etc., in order to buy government offerings or to supply capital to the war-industries.

"A few stocks have gained in market value because the financial condition of the companies has improved, but, as a rule, market gains do not equal the gains in assets. One reason for this probably is that uncertainty hangs over the prospects for business after the war, but another is that the investing power of the country is being directed into other channels. Formal notice has been given to the New York Stock Exchange that credit expansion for the purpose of stock purchases will not be permitted; but even before this notice was given borrowing upon stocks had been voluntarily reduced to a point much below normal.

"Real estate does not feel the expansion of credit because almost none of the new credit is being used for the purchase of real estate. Nobody wants vacant, unproductive real estate at a time when the cost of improvements is double that of normal times. Real estate feels the stimulus only if within the field of war-activities; otherwise it is deprest by the lack of demand and the efforts to convert such property into cash for investment in other fields.

"How long will this condition exist? When may a tendency to equalize the effects of inflation be expected to develop? The answer is that there is no certainty that the effects of inflation will reach stocks. That is to say, general deflation may come before the effects of inflation reach stocks. It depends upon conditions after the war. When the war comes to an end and offerings of government bonds cease, undoubtedly the situation will change; but so many changes will occur that it is not safe to predict what the result will be. If industrial activity and earnings continue as at present after the Treasury drops out of the market as a borrower, it is safe to predict that capital will flow into the general investment market, and stocks, bonds, securities, and real estate will receive their normal share of attention, and benefit accordingly, but this is assuming the very conditions about which there is uncertainty.

"Stocks represent proprietary interests in companies whose assets consist of land, buildings, machinery, materials, goods, etc. If labor costs were established on the present level to stay, it would be impossible to duplicate these properties except with a much higher capitalization than they have, and this fact would naturally raise their capital value and thus bring about higher prices for the certificates of ownership. This is the method by which logically the effects of inflation would spread to stocks. But labor costs probably will decline after the war, and it is also to be considered that in many lines a large increase of capacity has been developed during the war and costs written off out of war-profits. It is not probable, therefore, that the high costs of duplicating existing plants will be a present influence after the war.

"To sum up the status of stocks, securities, real estate, and such other forms of property as have not shown the influence of credit inflation, the explanation is that credit inflation acts upon prices only as it increases demand, and in the instances named the demand has not been increased. On the contrary, the expansion of credit is itself a symptom of a general effort to convert, pledge, or subordinate other forms of property to the forms which are more immediately serviceable in the war-emergency. The war-influence dominates, depressing some values and enhancing others.

"After the war is over there will be a change of all conditions. When the government orders are finished and paid for, unless a similar volume of equally urgent demands springs up from new sources, the inflation of credits will subside. Bank loans and deposits will decline and the percentage of bank-reserves will rise. This would mean a readjustment of values toward the prewar basis. Evidently the course of this readjustment will be governed by the industrial situation and prospects at that time. If the transition from war-conditions to peace conditions is fortunately accomplished; if industry is well sustained and free from disorganizing controversies, so that both the in-

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Some of the largest selling compositions in recent years have produced exclusively in Q R S Rolls. Take for example our No. 511, "A Little Birch Canoe." Eight out of every ten player owners that hear this will purchase it.

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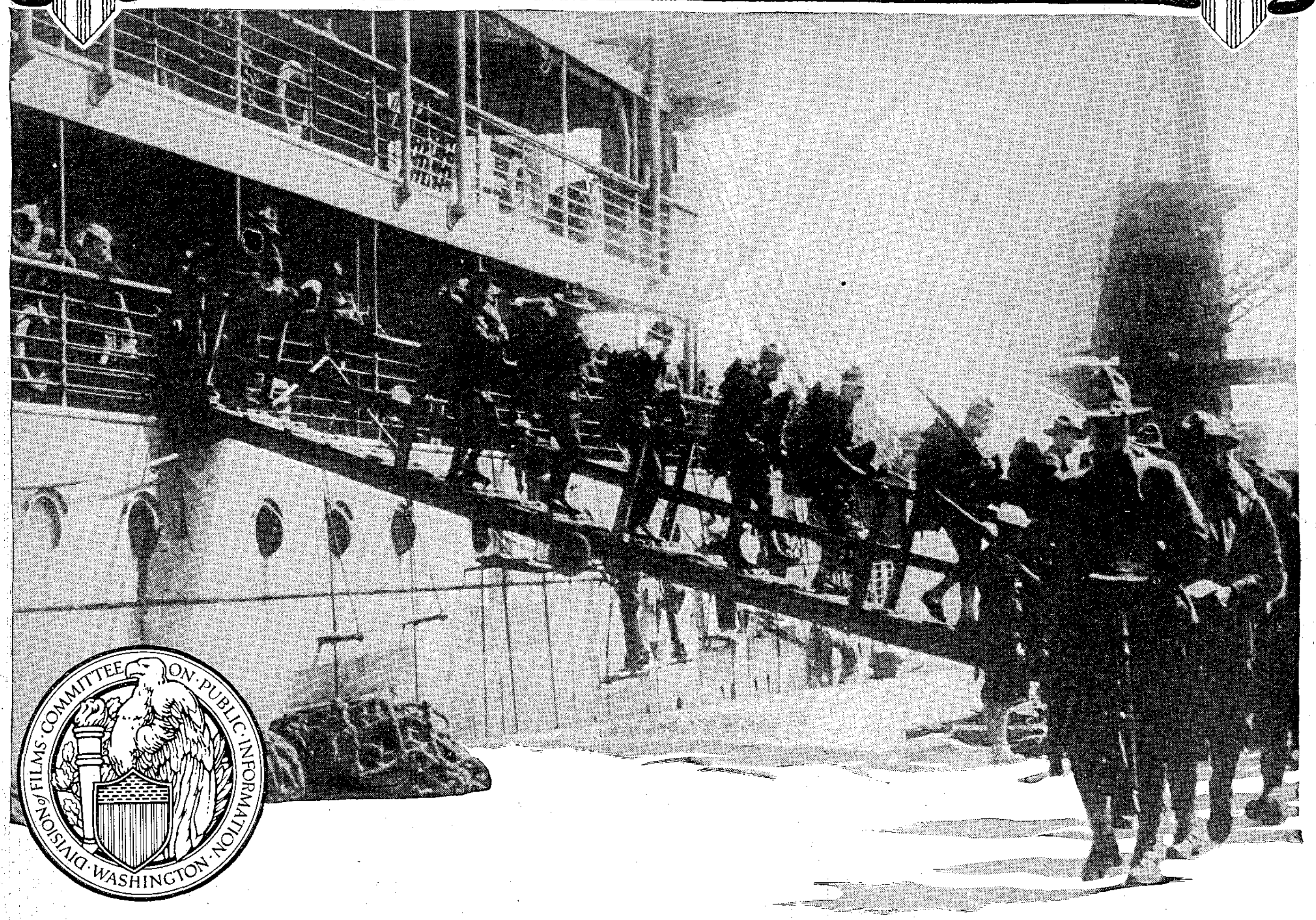

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Second U. S. Official War Feature

Reading history may be dull, dry business, but *seeing* history actually *being made before your eyes,* is fascinating, thrilling, blood-stirring.

Uncle Sam wants you to *see* the war—as clearly as if you were there yourself—to *see* how your fellow countrymen are helping to shatter the power of "the unspeakable Hun." He wants you to *feel* the storm and stress of the great days in which we are living.

The U. S. Government's own film, "America's Answer," takes you right into the thick of the titanic struggle, and shows you real flesh-and-blood Americans doing constructive work behind the lines—the kind of work you rarely associate with War.

It shows you other Americans actually going into battle at the brilliant action of Cantigny, supported by French tanks and flame-throwers.

YOU women with men folks in France will specially welcome this opportunity to see "America's Answer." A Washington woman spoke for all the women of America when she said, "If they only would stop long enough for one to scan the faces, I feel sure that I would see my boy."

So, even if you don't see another motion picture the rest of the year, be sure you see "America's Answer." The items in your newspaper will take on new meaning for you, after you have seen this marvelous picture, the scenes for which were filmed on the spot by the U. S. Signal Corps.

Presented by* COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, *George Creel, Chairman

Through the Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director, Washington, D. C.

vesting and consuming power of the country is large, the establishment of a feeling of full confidence is likely to be followed by one of the greatest periods of construction and expansion the country has ever known. The future of wages, prices, and values in general will depend upon harmonious, highly organized, efficient, well-balanced industry, creating new wealth at a rate sufficient to satisfy the growing wants of the people.

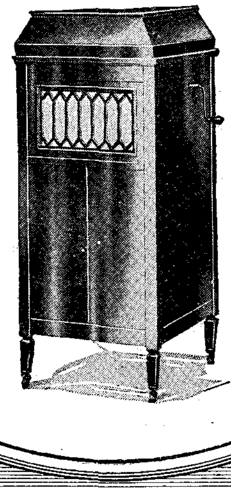
"A tight rein is being held upon every tendency to use credit outside of essential purposes, and there is little temptation or opportunity to use it along venturesome lines. As a result there is less uncertainty about the credits of the country."

WAYS IN WHICH THE BRITISH WAR-DEBT MAY BE CARED FOR

It is declared by a writer in the London *Statist* that "a great many writers and speakers are hugging themselves with the hope that because we have lent a very large sum to our Allies and our Dominions, the debt will not be as crushing as it is often represented." Such people are described as "of the happy, irresponsible kind, who always manage to see sunshine even while the heaviest rain is falling," and who forget that "a very large part of what we have lent to our Allies has been lent to Russia; and Russia has repudiated her liabilities." Granted that the Bolshevik rule will be thrown aside, that a decent Government will come into office, and that Russia will keep faith with her creditors in the end, "how long," the writer asks, "will it be before we get to the end? How long will it be, for example, before all the revolutionary sediment which has been stirred up settles down again and something like decent Government is established? Even when there is a decent Government, the best-intentioned can not make something out of nothing. There will have to be a period of clearing the Germans out, of absolutely restoring order, of giving everybody, men and women alike, confidence that life and property are both safe; and then there will have to be a time of hard work before Russia can turn round and tell her creditors that she is in a position to show that Russians are as honest as other people." What is true of Russia the writer believes to be equally true of Belgium, Servia, and Roumania. Hence it "will be a long time before we shall be able to get the interest upon the debt in full which we have lent to our Allies and to our Dominions." Some method should be devised of lessening the debt. As to methods for doing this, the writer says:

"Some time ago we suggested one plan, namely, that the rich should volunteer to pay off, let us say, a thousand million; and we showed that if that was done quickly and wisely it would make it possible to reduce the rate of interest on the debt by at least ½ per cent. almost immediately. That is one plan. But we are afraid the rich are not willing to volunteer. And we are not prepared to propose compulsion. Another plan is, since the rich will not volunteer, to impose a special tax upon every member of the community who has, let us say, an unencumbered income of £5,000 a year; and that that special tax should be in addition to all existing and future proposed taxes, and should be allocated rigorously to the repayment of debt.

"A third plan would be to disendow the Churches of England and Scotland, and to employ the whole of the funds so set free in the payment of the debt. There ought to be, if that plan were adopted, no waste of the funds, such as was committed when Mr. Gladstone disendowed the Irish Church. Everything that contributes in every way



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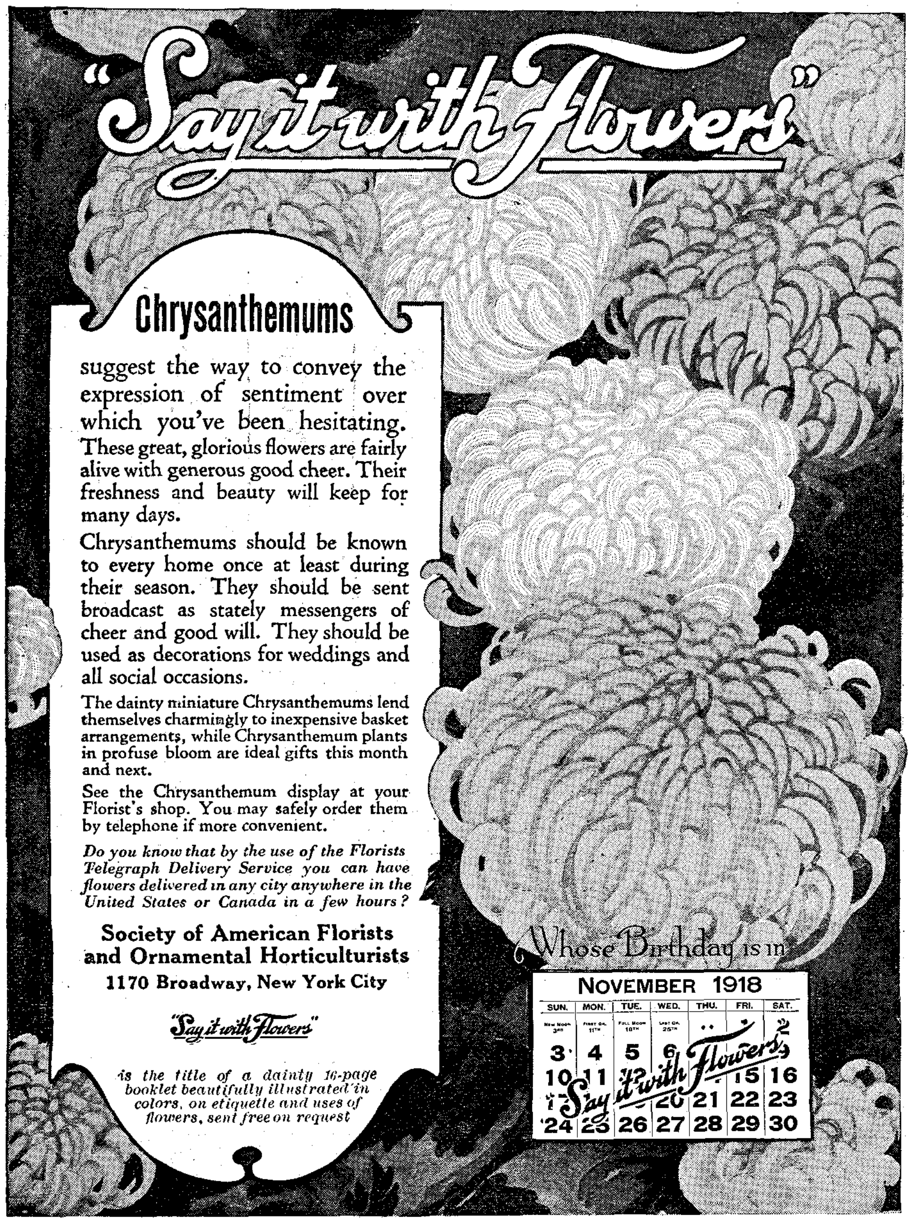

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These great, glorious flowers are fairly alive with generous good cheer. Their freshness and beauty will keep for many days.

Chrysanthemums should be known to every home once at least during their season. They should be sent broadcast as stately messengers of cheer and good will. They should be used as decorations for weddings and all social occasions.

The dainty miniature Chrysanthemums lend themselves charmingly to inexpensive basket arrangements, while Chrysanthemum plants in profuse bloom are ideal gifts this month and next.

See the Chrysanthemum display at your Florist's shop. You may safely order them by telephone if more convenient.

Do you know that by the use of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Service you can have flowers delivered in any city anywhere in the United States or Canada in a few hours?

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Is *yours* in condition to stand the tense mental and physical strain of the coming winter?

If you are not *sure, make sure.* Take a little recreation to smooth out and oil up its rough bearings. Forced effort weakens the heart—your "human" engine slows down. Give yourself an intelligent rest and have this most important *"Human Machine"* of yours set right.

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A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

to the maintenance of the two Churches should be reckoned in, and should be most rigorously employed to redeem debt. There are a large number of pious people who object. For the life of us we can not understand the principle of their objection. It seems to us that the endowment of a Church is of very much less importance than the lives, the health, and even the reasonable comfort of the very poor.

"Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman once excited great hostility by making what was an almost commonplace among the well-informed, that one-third of the population of this supposed-to-be-rich country lives habitually on the brink of starvation. We have no desire, and still less inclination, to fight the battle over again. All we care to say is that the comfort, the health, and the reasonable safety of the very poor, the very old men and women who have worked hard in their time, very young children, who are pining in this glorious weather in the slums and alleys of London and other great towns, and men who for some fault, probably, or some misfortune, are unable to secure permanent employment—all these people, not to mention the criminal classes and the immoral classes, are living in deep poverty. Sometimes they make a swag, and the criminal and the immoral among them have a good time for a night or two. Sometimes they do not know where they will find a breakfast or a dinner. And we are asked to believe that God more highly approves of relieving the rich from the necessity of providing clergymen with homes and incomes than of saving the very poor, and especially the old worn-out men and women and the young children just toddling, from all the horrors of the slums.

"When the war ends, and all our manhood returns, we shall have as serious a time to face as a nation ever has been confronted with. Our Government has done everything that it was possible for it, even by chance, to hit upon to go wrong. And it has spent money so lavishly that all Europe is in a state of poverty which has not been equaled probably since the Thirty Years' War. We venture to doubt whether even the war against Revolutionary France did so much to sink the whole population of Europe as has this present war. And, as if sinking the population was not enough, we have piled up debt at such a rate that if it were not for the United States and Japan there would be widespread doubts whether many governments, with the best will in the world, would be able to face what they are called upon to do. Whatever plan may ultimately be adopted, it is extremely desirable that the public should give its best thought to the subject. It is one that will try us sorely by and by. It is one that can be solved. We do not think so lightly of the resources of the United Kingdom that a means can not be found of lightening that burden of debt, even within a very few years after peace returns. But it is in the highest degree desirable that whatever plan is adopted shall be the plan of the whole community.

"The new Parliament will carry no weight with it. We shall have to wait for the return of the soldiers and sailors for legislation that every man will respect as representing the votes of the real population of the United Kingdom; and until then it is desirable that no definite plan for dealing with the debt shall be undertaken; unless, indeed, either the rich volunteer to pay off a thousand millions, or the rich volunteer to bear a special taxation for the early reduction of debt."

Another Excuse Shattered.—"I don't see why you find fault with him so much?"

"He's a blundering fool."

"That may be, but he's a young man, and he's very ambitious."

"Oh, shucks. The Kaiser was ambitious."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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